

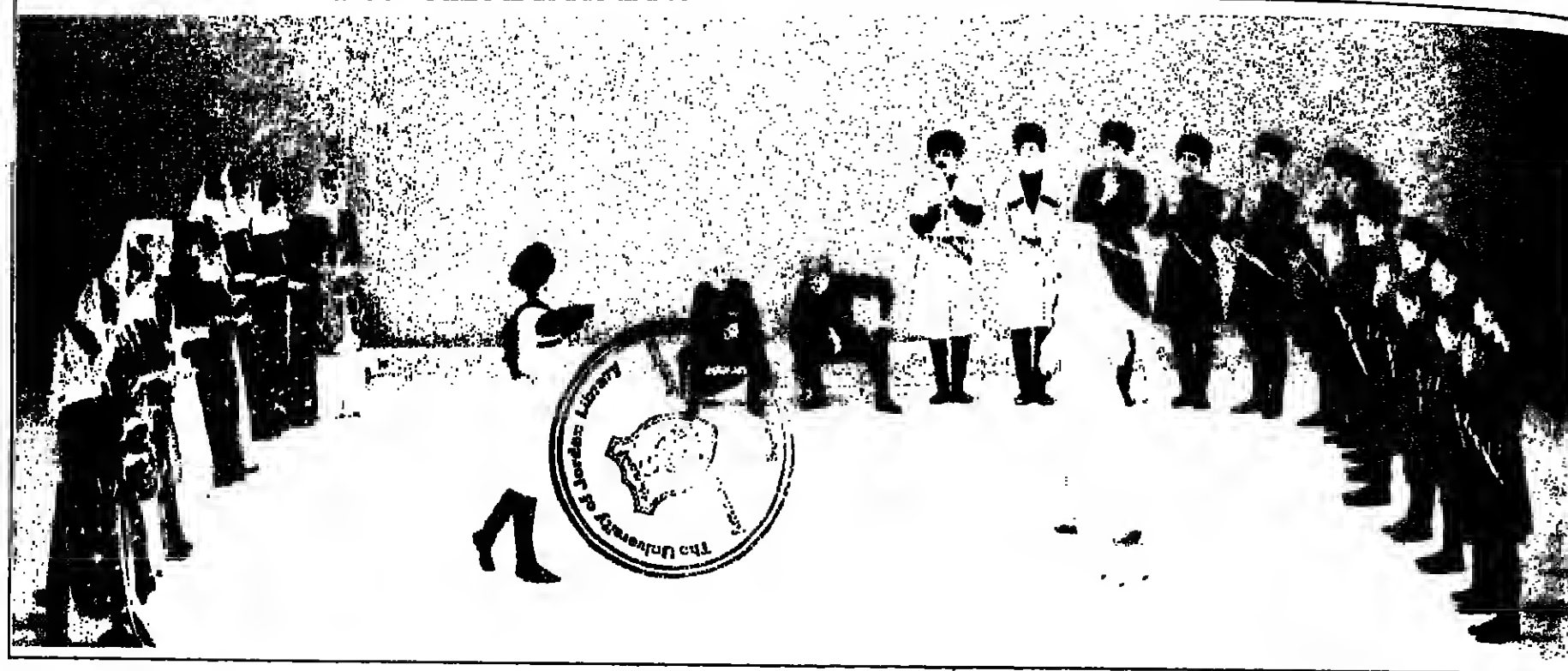
THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

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Al-Jael Al-Jadeed

Wings on their jet black boots

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

THEIR GRACE is such that if seems they have wings on their jet black leather boots. Barely touching the floor the 24 pairs of legs go through a detailed and demanding choreography. Like falcons they leap and soar into the air, their bodies clad in total black. Simultaneously they twist and turn, and land on the ground with an emphatic and sure resonance.

Filtering through the window, the sun's rays focus on the youth's daggers (kamas). They are beautifully decorated in gossamer webs of gold across a jet surface.

Suddenly, the young men are

joined by maidens entering on the tips of their toes. Accompanying this rather slow motion are the graceful movements of the arms. The extended arms expose their long sleeves, embroidered in a fascinating gold design, and reminiscent of a bird's wings. The long hair dangles from beneath a Circassian headpiece also embroidered with gold thread.

These youths, and another 70 along with them, are members of the Circassian Folkloric troupe, Al-Jael Al-Jadeed. All of them are volunteers who are mostly students ranging from a minimum of 15 to a maximum of 25 years of age. Watching them perform is an exhilarating experience. You can see that these

young people really love what they are doing by the seriousness and energy with which they practice.

Mirna Janbak is a dedicated member of this group. She is also a student at the University of Jordan, and she describes how she copes with the added pressure: "I'm taking a summer course at the university, and each day I put in around three to four hours of work there. After that I go back home, have lunch and I'm off to practice. From 3 am till 7 pm I dance and then go home to study. I don't mind the pressure since I organize my programme carefully. Dancing is a part of me, my heritage; it is fun and I love it."

At the moment this troupe is practicing for a show taking place at the Jerash Festival. On 22 July and in the South Theatre, this group will give the public a taste of Circassian folklore.

For the last couple of months they have been undergoing an intense training schedule, which involves putting in 12 hours a week of dancing with the 23 year old instructor, Amar Dekhen.

Like most of the members he is not a dancer by profession; rather, he is a mathematician. He began as a dancer in the

troupe and ended up as its trainer. Self-taught, he introduces to each newcomer the basic steps which are part of the Circassian tradition. Variation is found in the movement of the body and arms, but the choreography remains traditional.



The most popular dance steps include: zafekwa, islemeh, wli, the Swords, and the Maidens. The first is a courting dance portrayed through a young man and woman in the form of swans. The scene takes place on the surface of an imaginary lake and involves delicate and swift movements. In the second dance, youths show their endurance by dancing on their toes while maidens glide near them

on the stage.

All these dances are performed at Circassian weddings. Wli concludes the event, and tells of a lover's farewell. The sword dance reflects a battle youths wear red tunics which symbolize blood offered for their land. Finally, the Maiden is an expressive scene where girls move their arms and hands to mimic their feelings and emotions.

Ever since it was established in 1950, Al-Jael Al-Jadeed has flourished. It has represented Jordan in Paris, Syria, and Greece, and has been awarded an honorary shield by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

In an interview with The Star, Muhamed Shekakhwah, a member of the troupe's administration, said "I think what makes us such a success is that each member dances from the heart. He gives his entire commitment and devotion to it."

These youngsters are taught how to dance from a very early age. Known for rigid adherence to custom, every Circassian passes on to his child various traditions. As a result each member of this troupe has a strong background in the dancing techniques.

Shakakhwah explains that the music accompanying the dances is composed by and performed Said Bazoka. He plays even to eight instruments such as the drum and baraban. Bazoka is originally an engineer, but his hobby is Circassian music. Recordings of his music are used during practice because he has a busy work schedule.

Hani Shakakhwah, who is also a member of the troupe's board, says that one of the problems that they face is the costumes. Not all the accessories and proper gear can be found in Amman, so they have to order them from the USSR. Unfortunately this causes a further problem; the troupe covers its own expenses out of the ticket revenues.

Around JD 3,000 was spent once on just costumes, she says. Thus, stage designer, lawyer Fouad Neghouse has to make ends meet with the little money left after the clothes are made and bought.

If you are interested in expanding your knowledge about Circassians then go to Jerash on 22 July at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are JD 2.

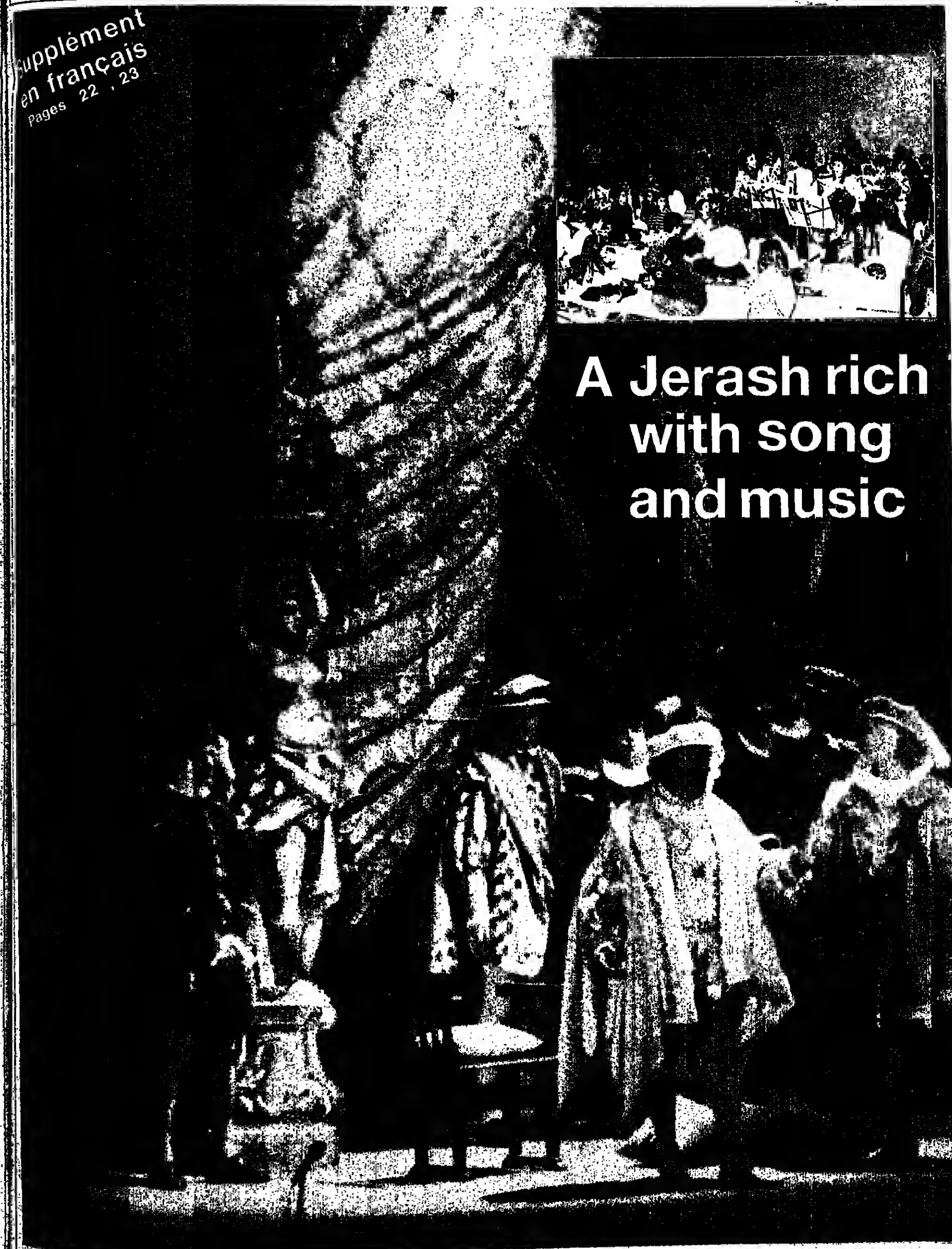


Mirna Janbak copes with university studies as well as hours of practice



Said Bazoka accompanies the troupe

A Jerash rich with song and music



By Diene Chilengwe
Star Staff Writer

TANIA'S FACE glows when the word "cello" is mentioned. "I really like my instrument. It makes me feel special that I have this chance to be a member of the group," she states. With a broad smile across her face she adds, "I love the kids and teachers too because they all seem to care about you."

Nine Months ago, a cello was an instrument that she had only heard of. Today, at age 12, Tania Harb of Amman is one of the 107 proud and enthusiastic members of the National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation.

"It's a good feeling to know that you can make other people feel proud of you," adds nine-year-old Sami Aretat, who has been playing the trumpet for the past year. When asked if he feels nervous about playing for Her Majesty Queen Noor, for whom they have performed on several occasions since she initiated and inaugurated the conservatory on 3 October 1986, Sami responds with a quick "not really — it just makes me feel proud of myself."

Since its establishment, the conservatory's performances at this year's Jerash Festival — which have been scheduled for 13 and 15 July — are just two of the many performances that they have put on in the Kingdom.

Four months after the conservatory's inauguration, the students held a special performance for Her Majesty Queen Noor in February 1987. During the summer of the same year, the conservatory students held their debut performance at the 1987 Jerash Festival in which 55 of them performed jointly with nine members of the American youth orchestra "Young Strings in Action."

When it first began operating, the conservatory began with 35 children playing only the violin.

"We wanted to start very small. The method of teaching used was the Roland Pedagogy, String Instruction Method," says Shelle Johnson, artistic consultant for the National Music Conservatory of the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation from Washington D.C.



Children of the Conservatory during a rehearsal session

National Music Conservatory

107 proud new musicians

This method of teaching, says Johnson, is a method she has been using with her American youth orchestra which performed at the Jerash Festival in 1986 and 1987.

In July of last year new instructors joining the conservatory were trained in violin, viola and cello pedagogy, increasing the number of instruments that the students could learn to play.

This increase in the number of instruments being taught by the conservatory has no doubt had an effect on enrollment figures.

When first established the conservatory was housed at the Royal Cultural Centre. Today they have their own building which accommodates the increased number of students. This increase in students and purchase of a building, although showing signs of success in the growth of the conservatory, have nonetheless created other problems.

"In a sense we are victims of our own success in that we now have problems with staffing and trying to meet the budget. We are in our own building now,

which now increases financial responsibilities," says Johnson.

To ease the financial pressures, the conservatory, since its establishment, has received some funds from the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation. It has also received funds from the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, the Jordan Society in Washington DC, the Artistic Direction of "Young Strings in Action" and private donors.

Also, each student enrolled in the programme is expected to pay JD 23 per month for lessons.

Six nights of Filipino dance

AMMAN (Star) — The Philippines' world-famous U.P. Philippine Dance Troupe arrives in Amman today, Thursday, for a six-night performance at the seventh Jerash Festival of Culture and Art, which is led by Professor Corazon G. Inglo, award-winning Filipino artist.

Based on its record performances in at least 15 countries in the past few years its repertoire, depicting various forms of Philippine culture, is expected to be one of the festival's favourite attractions.

The dance group made its international debut in 1979 by participating in the 33rd Inter-

national Wine and Folkloric Festival in Dijon, France. It won the first prize in dance and the first prize for music, the first time in the history of the festival that the only two gold prizes were won by a single country.

It also won world-wide acclaim for its excellent performances in international cultural festivals in the Federal Republic of Germany, Romania, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States, Canada, Australia, Malaysia and Thailand.

In April 1985, it toured 11 key cities of the United States and

Canada, and its performances were rated as "world class". It has just returned from a well-applauded participation in the Asian Folkloric Festival in Bangkok.

Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, Mr Juan V. Saez, said that the group's participation in the Jerash festival is part of the cultural exchange programme between the Philippines and the Kingdom.

The 28-member group will be met at the Queen Aila International Airport by Philippine Embassy officials and officers and members of the Filipino Community Association in Amman.

As part of its future development scheme the conservatory has plans to introduce programmes that will enable students to learn how to play Arabic music using Arabic instruments such as the oud, kanoon and Na.

According to Director of the Conservatory Khalid Fakhour, theory courses such as music appreciation will also be taught.

"Students coming to the conservatory will not only learn to play an instrument but will also have other music courses that will add to their music knowledge," says Fakhour.

This summer the conservatory has scheduled a summer music camp for both children and adults. The programme will offer introductory courses in music reading and writing and ear training. Other courses offered will include learning to play the recorder and an introductory course in music participation through Orff's percussion instruments. All courses begin 31 July.

In its efforts to upgrade teaching standards as well the conservatory will conduct teacher training courses, also beginning 31 July, for kindergarten teachers on how to use music in the classroom. Other courses will include the training of elementary teachers on how to use Kodaly's method of teaching singing and ear training and Orff's principles of teaching all instruments in classroom music.

According to Fakhour, the conservatory presently has 92 participants in the training courses, of whom 45 are from the Ministry of Education, 19 from UNRWA schools, and the rest from the different private schools in the country.

Today the conservatory has a total of 13 teachers — seven for strings, five for woodwinds and brass, and two accompanists. The conservatory hopes soon to have available teachers for sight and ear training and music appreciation.

With the addition of these teachers the conservatory also hopes to begin a children's string orchestra at the start of the 1988-89 academic year. Fakhour maintains that they hope to add adults to the enrollment list, which presently has students between the ages of three and 16 years.

At the end of this week Johnson, who manages to maintain a close relationship with the conservatory here in Amman, will be returning to Washington D.C. where she resides with her husband and children.

During her visits to Jordan — which she makes every three months, Johnson manages to work with both the teachers and students. In the past Johnson also brought performers to the conservatory as part of her efforts to try to inspire the children.

Commenting on the standard of the Jordanian students compared with American students at their level, Johnson believes their progression is right on target.

"They play very advanced literature, perfectly in tune, rhythmically correct, and most important is that they are very enthusiastic about what they are doing," says Johnson.

Johnson hopes that the conservatory will continue to get more support from the Jordanian people.

"We need the financial and moral support of everyone if we are to make this the finest conservatory in the whole of the Arab world," she adds, "many students at the second year of learning are planning to take up music as a career and give back to Jordan what they have learnt."

14 JULY 1988

Forth Expats Conference ends today

Discussions cover political, economic, social issues

By Wafe Amr
and
Frida Mdenet
Star Staff Writers

THE FOURTH Expatriates Conference, which opened here on Monday, concludes its meetings today, Thursday, having covered social, economic, and political issues. About 800 delegates attended the sessions and presented several recommendations pertaining to their conditions of living in their countries of residence, reviewed their problems, and discussed ways to overcome them.

Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, acting Minister of Labour and Chairman of the Conference Engineer Khaled Al Haj Hassan delivered a speech at the opening ceremony in which he conveyed King Hussein's pride in and greetings to the expatriates. He said that "the nation is happy that all its citizens, locals and expatriates, are now meeting together on their own land. A meeting characterized by a holy bond between the people, based on brotherhood and aiming at developing the treasure and richness of this country and its people who are constantly on the mind of His Majesty."

Addressing the expatriates the Minister said: "Your constant giving and fruitful efforts have undoubtedly proved that you are an extension of your country abroad, and its loyal ambassadors to brotherly countries and other nations as well."

In appreciation of what the expatriates have done the Minister said that the government has given much attention to the comprehensive needs of the topics under discussion, and attempted to have the largest possible representation of expatriate societies in the preparatory stages both the expatriates and their country. Mr Hassan said that this year's conference, with the theme (The Expatriate and the Nation's Development), is of special importance because it is based on the various human, social, economic, and national dimensions that were covered in the previous three conferences.

He paid tribute to the continuous efforts of the conference preparatory committee which, under the directives of His Majesty the King, has achieved great successes "which only reassure us that the conference has become one of our national establishments and a meeting place for the members of the one big Jordanian family, where they meet to build a stronger nation and more security for our future generations."

Minister Al Haj Hassan thanked all those who participated in preparing for the conference and expressed hope that the next one "will convene with the Arab territories freed and the families in the Holy Lands closely united."

Evaluation of the Third Expatriates Conference
Upon reviewing the 1987 expatriates' conventions, recommendations and achievements, Mr Haj Hassan referred to King Hussein's directive for the need to give complete care to the Jordanian expatriates. He added that the Jordanian government is greatly concerned with reviewing the conference a success, and the implementation of its recommendations, particularly those related to dual nationality, social security, customs facili-



A side view of the conference

ties and exemptions, housing, treatment at the Jordanian borders, higher education, etc.

Among the achievements and measures undertaken by the Jordanian government to implement the recommendations of last year's third conference were the following:

— The Jordanian government has set up a department for the Jordanian expatriates' affairs within the Ministry of Labour. It aims at deepening the relations between the expatriates and their home country in all fields — educational, social and economic. The department works by looking into the expatriates' problems and their living conditions in the host countries in an attempt to help them lead better lives.

The department provides the expatriates with information on Jordan's social, political, economic and other conditions. It also undertakes the preparation for the expatriates' annual conference, and the process of following up the implementation of former conferences' recommendations.

— The government has already set up and registered the holding company for Jordanians working abroad. It was registered in the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The company is meant to be the pot for productive projects benefiting the shareholders and participating in the development of Jordan. Its capital which was supposed to be JD 25 million, is JD five million.

— The Jordanian expatriates' care fund has been established in both Bahrain and Qatar, and was previously set up in Kuwait, and UAE.

— The Jordanians living in Saudi Arabia demanded that a co-operative housing society be set up for the expatriates, and the Ministry of Labour has supported this demand.

— In the five-year plan for 1988-1990, the Kingdom has opened wide investment avenues and provided incentives and facilities to encourage investors in all fields. Despite the encouraging measures undertaken by the government, it is found that the expatriates' investments in Jordan are not up to expectations.

— Regarding the reconsideration of educational bases and their development, the first National Conference for Educational Development which was held in Amman from six to seven September 1987, has already reviewed the educational process. The Ministry of Education is following up the im-

plementation of that conference's recommendations through its specialized educational devices.

— Among the recommendations of last year's conference was the establishment of a private university. The Jordanian government has welcomed this proposal, and the door is still open for the expatriates to take initial measures to implement, finance, and manage this project.

— The government is still undertaking measures and steps to solve the unemployment problem in light of the studies and recommendations of the higher ministerial committee. The Ministry of Labour has also taken steps to face this problem and to reorganize the labour market. The labour law has been amended several times. The ministry has provided thousands of job opportunities for job seekers. In 1983, 2,343 people were employed, while in 1987, the ministry provided working opportunities for 700 people in different fields. Efforts are still being done, through agreements with other Arab countries to provide them with skilled Jordanian labour and experts. A special fund was set up to support the wages of those who will leave the country to work abroad.

— In the era of supporting and intensifying communication between the Jordanian expatriates and the host countries, the Jordanian government has exerted great efforts in supporting the expatriates, particularly through King Hussein's, and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's frequent visits to the host

countries.

— As of 1 October 1987, the Royal Jordanian has provided special encouraging rates in winter for Jordanians living in the Gulf countries, as a way to encourage them to visit their families in Jordan. Special rates were also provided to Jordanian tourists living in the Middle East, and to expatriates participating in the conference.

— Jordan still supports the steadfastness of the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza through its social and economic development programme. In addition, Jordan supports the Palestinian people's "intifada" in the occupied territories.

The expats achievements
As for the Jordanian expatriates' achievements they have founded boards of directors for their clubs, centres, and management agencies in all the countries they reside in. They have also set up specialized committees to deal with the expatriates' affairs and their relation with their home country in all aspects of life.

They have also established financial funds for the Jordanian community in several countries for expenditure on special services. Further, they built Jordanian schools and Jordanian cultural centres, a housing co-operative society, and the expatriates' holding company, a general investment company.

Following the reading of the first working-paper, the expatriates voiced their comments on

the achievements of the Third Conference.

The expatriates met on 9 July, and set up four committees — educational, economic, general affairs and co-ordination, and follow-up committees. These committees studied all the working papers of the expatriates and submitted one paper consisting of all their demands and recommendations.

The formulation committee, comprised of 12 elected members, reviewed the recommendations submitted by the educational, economic, and general affairs committees. The paper released the importance of establishing the private university in Amman, the need to review the admission conditions in Arab and Jordanian universities, and the need to provide higher education for sons and daughters of the expatriates in Arab and Jordanian universities. The expatriates called for increasing the percentage of expatriate students' admission into Jordanian universities to 10 per cent.

Among the economic recommendations were the need to expand transport services, to preserve the eligibility of the Jordanian dinar and its exchange rate, to review the competition law so as to avoid the problems which were discovered lately, and the need to expand in undertaking co-operative housing projects for all Jordanian expatriates (a house for every expatriate).

As for the recommendations submitted by the general affairs committee they included facilitating the joining by expatriates of professional associations and unions in the Kingdom and facilitating the participation of expatriates in Jordanian institutions and strengthening the ties between them and their home country through embassies, consulates, offices, etc.

Foreign policy

In the second session, which started on Tuesday morning, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tahir Al-Masri, read a working-paper titled "Jordan's foreign policy."

Mr Masri emphasized the fixed Jordanian foreign policy, which consists of building an economic and military power, taking up the national responsibility.

Continued on page 4

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THE JERUSALEM STAR 3

Continued from page 3

bility towards the Palestinian problem and the Palestinian people, building relations with neighbouring Arab countries on the basis of a united goal and destiny, supporting national security against outside threats, and respect for Arab institutions as well as the Arab league. He also stressed Jordan's respect for the independence of all other countries and rejected the intervention in their internal affairs.

Mr Masri referred to the success of the Amman Extraordinary Arab summit held in last November, stating that King Hussein's speech, which is considered as a historic document, consisted of several decisions which summarized Jordan's position in light of new events in the Arab and international arena.

The Minister reviewed King Hussein's efforts, regionally and internationally, to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem by convening an international conference with the participation of all parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the attendance of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

On the Iran-Iraq war Jordan has supported Iraq in resisting the Iranian aggression, and called for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 596. King Hussein exerted great efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq as a step to achieve a united Arab position.

Replying to a question posed by one of the expatriates on

Government, expats endorse opening of private university

measures taken by Jordan to thwart Israeli attempts to form a substitute homeland for Palestinians in Jordan, Masri said that all facts indicate that the Israeli government and political parties think in this direction. The Israelis say that Balfour's Declaration includes Jordan, and since the Israelis live in Palestine, then they have given up Jordan, which is part of their land. Mr Maari added that Israel faces a demographic problem, and in the year 2000 the Arab population will equal the Israeli population in number. So Israel thinks of transferring Palestinians from the occupied territories to Jordan under Israeli-created conditions.

Mr Maari maintained that Jordan is aware of these dangerous ideas and rejected them, and that it has stressed the Palestinian identity in Palestine. This, he said, compels Jordan to take a stand and formulate policies which are not in agreement with the directives of some Arab countries.

On the Camp David Accord signed between Egypt and Israel, Mr Maari said that Jordan was among the first to reject it. The situation is different now, he said, because, although there is an accord, it exists only on paper.

He pointed out that, when King Hussein called for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations of Arabs with Egypt, he attempted to get Egypt to depart from the accord. "Only when

Egypt returns to the Arab League will the Camp David accord be truly abandoned," he said.

Returning to the "Intifada" Mr Masri said that it should be translated into political work. Practically the only solution is a political solution, a peaceful solution. "A political solution does not mean surrendering, and force is not sufficient," he said.

"The clear alternative for us, which is parallel to the peaceful solution, is the Palestinian revolt on Palestinian soil," stressed Mr Maari.

Jordan endorses Palestinian cause

The next paper was entitled "Jordan and the Palestinian cause" and was presented by the Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs, Marwan Dudin.

Mr Dudin emphasized that Jordan remains faithful to its national commitments toward the Palestinian cause and to the legitimate rights of the Palestinians on their soil. The "Intifada" was bound to take place as the 20 years of occupation have been a continuous history of Israeli measures that are against all international laws.

Mentioning just a few of those Israeli measures Mr Dudin referred to individual and group punishments of Palestinians, detentions, deportations, and land confiscation. Since 1967 up to the end of 1987, 2,754,476 dunums of land were confiscated; 52 per cent of the total land in Gaza Strip Israel confiscated around 126,300 dunums,

30 per cent of the total land in the West Bank, Israel established 166 Jewish settlements and 20 others in the Gaza Strip. There are 15 prisons in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. In addition to 19 prisons in the 1948 occupied territories, all filled with Palestinian prisoners suffering from the crudest, inhumane conditions. During its 20 years of occupation Israel has deported 2500 Palestinians from their homeland.

Mr Dudin maintained that, in light of the escalating uprising, Jordan played an effective role at the regional and international levels in support of the Palestinians' struggle and confrontation of the Israeli occupation.

In addition Jordan continued its financial support of the Palestinians in the occupied territories through its social and economic development programme, he said.

Mr Dudin added that Jordan, in its real-life dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict, has co-operated with the PLO through the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee which was set up in 1979. As the Arab support to this committee proved insufficient, Mr Dudin said, then the Jordanian government decided to launch its five-year programme to the occupied territories, stressing its unpoliticized nature. He said that in 1987, JD 4,372,276 were spent on direct

financial support in the occupied territories, of which JD 300,000 went to lawyers, JD 30,000 to engineers, JD 52,446 to West Bank teachers and JD 1,039,970 to Gaza Strip teachers.

Thus, total direct support reached around JD eight million for 1987. For 1988, JD 16,833,580 were pledged to cover direct support, housing loans, development projects and other commitments from 1987.

Economic future
On the third day of the conference the economic working paper was presented and included Jordan's economic features, its economic system and national income sources, human resources, labour force expansion, the high percentage of educated Jordanians and skilled labour, and Jordan's natural resources.

The paper also included information and data on Jordan's external trade, where Jordan's trade balance distinguishes the Kingdom from other developing countries' economies. The big deficit in trade balance was decreased by remittances from Jordanian working abroad.

The paper reviewed the economic developments during 1987 and the 1988-1990 economic plan directives and aims. The second section of the paper dealt with investment opportunities and incentives provided in Jordan for the different economic sectors and analysed the banking system in Jordan. Reference was made to tax and custom exemptions to investors, as well as additional exemptions, so as to facilitate and promote local and foreign investments.

Leaders in the PICK market

By Fewzi Derwazeh
Special to The Star

IT IS sometimes difficult to believe that there is an alternative operating system to Unix for multi-user micro-computers. The proponents of Unix argue that it will soon be the industry standard O/S for this type of machine. Whether or not this is true, it will not be so without a fight. PICK is an alternative to Unix, and offers far more ease of use and power.

Jordan Computer Trading Company (JCTC), established in 1976, was the first computer company to introduce PICK to the Jordanian market in 1984, by marketing the ADDS Mentor range of computers, running the PICK O/S. ADDS is an American company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of NCR Corp.

The Mentor range of computers support from three to 250 terminals depending on the model. Disk storage also ranges from 20MB to 4000MB.

Why PICK?

JCTC sees the strength of PICK as being its simplicity and power. PICK is a type of relational database system that can be configured for a wide variety of applications. It is easy to alter programmes under PICK, so that as a user's requirements change, the application software can be altered accordingly. Another strength of the PICK is

that it is fast. It stores data in a random fashion in a three dimensional space that can grow and grow without any user intervention. Another strength of the PICK is English, which as the name suggests is a way of producing reports by using a command language close enough to English.

Application programmes

Because of the ease of programming, JCTC has managed to build a horizontal market in Jordan. Each and every one of its installations is unique in its type of business and its requirements. JCTC has successfully installed more than 15 systems using the PICK with user capacity from three to 64 users. The latest of which was the implementation of Point-of-Sale terminals and printers, whereby retail stores can benefit from on-line sales programmes that minimize back office work by updating stock and accounts files.

One more application which has been successfully entered is the Pharmacies One-in-All System. Based on the PICK system, a model pharmacy can install a small system with 20 MB and two terminals. One terminal is used in the back office for data entry and report generations, the other connected to a cash till, is used for online sales of pharmacy products.

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14 JULY 1988

Gandhi concludes visit to Jordan

Amman (Star/Petra) — Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi and his accompanying delegation left Amman Wednesday after a three-day official visit to the Kingdom during which they met with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister, Zaid Al-Rifai, and other senior Jordanian officials.

On his first visit to Jordan, the Prime Minister discussed with Jordanian officials the Palestinian issue, the Gulf crisis and bilateral relations and co-operation between the two countries, especially in the fields of trade and technology.

The talks between the two leaders reflected harmony in attitudes towards the paramount issues of concern. Mr Gandhi reiterated on several occasions his country's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and for the convening of an

international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Speaking at a dinner banquet hosted in his honour by King Hussein on Monday, Mr Gandhi expressed appreciation for His Majesty's continuous efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said that peace will not be achieved in this region without full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

The Indian Premier said that his country opposes any foreign presence in the Gulf because it contributes to the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq. In a meeting with chief editors of local newspapers, Mr Gandhi said he is against the imposing of sanctions on Iran be-



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor receive Mr and Mrs Rajiv Gandhi at Al-Nedwa Palace.

cause "the American experience proves the utility of such measures, especially after Iran-Gate scandal."

He, however, called on the international community to ex-

ercise pressure on the parties to the conflict and implement Security Council Resolution 596.

On the economic co-operation between the two countries, the Indian and Jordanian leaders pledged to increase their trade

volume, and to renew the joint co-operation committee. Talks between Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai and Indian Premier also resulted, among other things, in agreeing on holding an exhibition of Indian industries in Jordan.

Apple computers

Setting the standards

AMMAN (Star) — Ideal Systems is the latest addition to the Amin Kassar & Sons Group of Companies. It was established on 1 June 1987. Negotiations were held with Apple computers, and we became the only authorized dealers for Apple computer in Jordan.

Apple chose Ideal Systems over any other company to represent it, for three main reasons which are at the heart of our operation, sales, support and maintenance.

Our main objective is to market Apple computers and related products in Jordan. We feel that the Jordanian market is still behind in comprehension and usage of personal computers. In addition we see that most computer companies in Jordan do not provide the customer with the support and service needed.

As a result, our company's main objective is to have an all around quality service oriented company with its goal to serve the Jordanian consumer by introducing the latest technology in the field of computers and high tech.

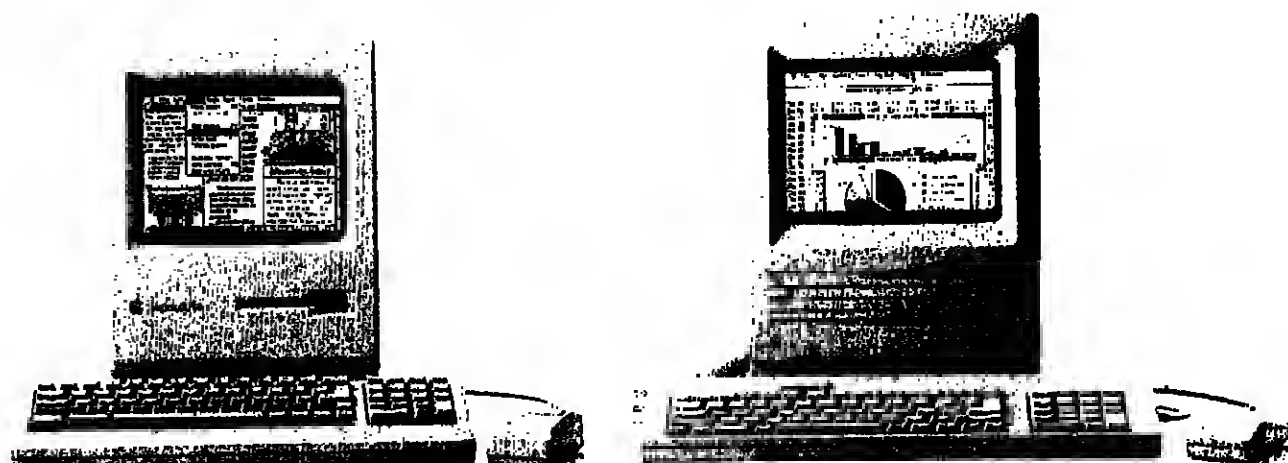
Apple Computer

Apple was the first company to introduce personal computers back in 1977. Apple's aim has been to make computer power accessible to everyone. Their goal is constantly being met. First with the Apple II, followed in 1984 with Macintosh.

The Macintosh was designed on the simple premise that people can get more done with a computer they can actually use. People can utilize greater power if that power is easily accessible.

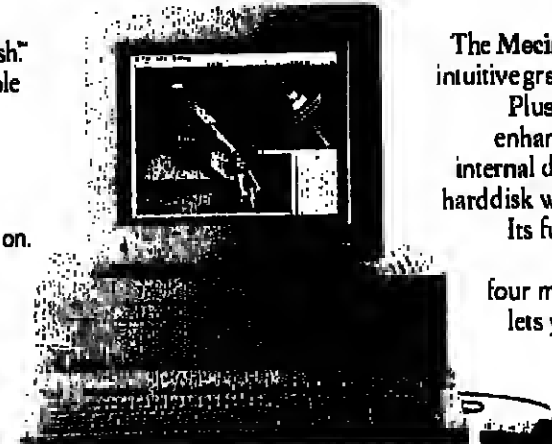
Macintosh runs some of the most advanced software available today, covering every major application: word processing, graphics, spreadsheets, databases, and communications. You can use these applications for a host of reasons in your professional life.

Macintosh has a unique way in dealing with the Arabic language, described by experts as the best if not the only true Arabic computer. Today when you think about the Apple that is setting the standard, and thanks to them we have Macintosh.



One good idea leads to another.

In 1984, Apple introduced the Macintosh™. A computer based on the idea that people shouldn't have to work the way computers work. Computers should work the way people work. It didn't take long for this idea to catch on. In 1986, the introduction of the Macintosh Plus established Macintosh as the new standard in personal computing. All around the world. Which of course, led to yet another great idea.



And another.

And, since great ideas are what Apple is all about, now we have the Macintosh II. A personal computer more powerful and flexible than any other. With a new microprocessor of enormous power and possibilities. The Motorola 68020. It roars through nearly every Macintosh programme at four times the speed of the Macintosh Plus! What's more, its open architecture allows you to customise your Macintosh for any function you can imagine. The Macintosh II delivers video of almost photographic quality. With a palette of over 16 million colours to express yourself with. So, won't it be an excellent idea to visit your nearest Apple dealer and take your pick from the Macintosh family? Now!

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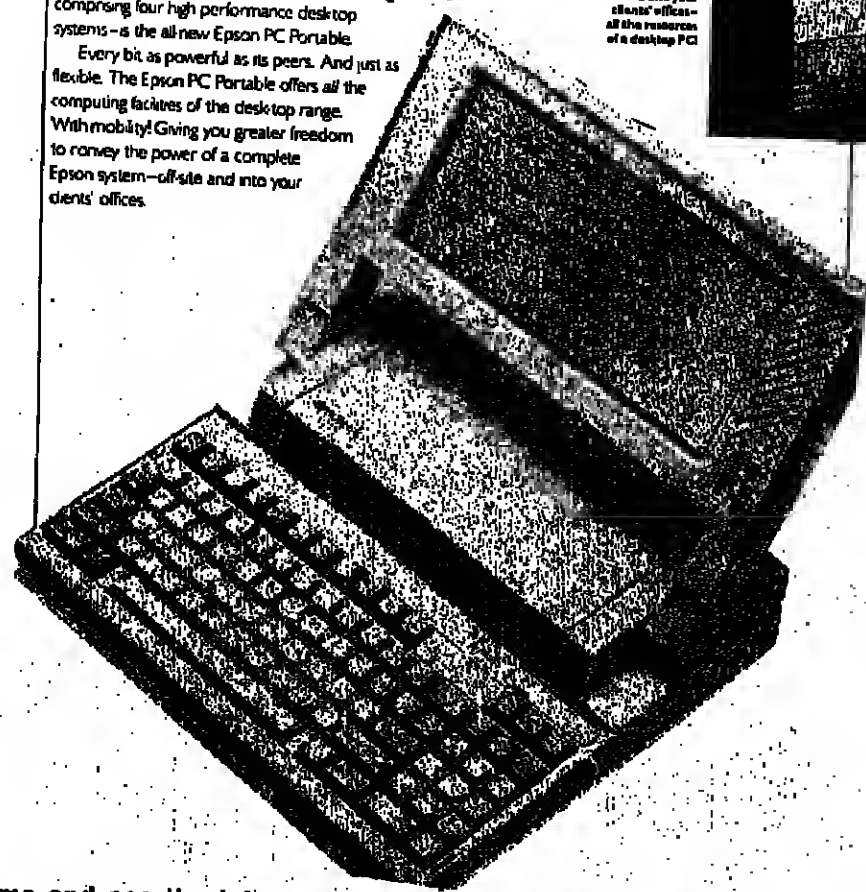
Visit our booth at the Computer, Informative and Office Equipment Exhibition, taking place at the Marriott Hotel on 17 - 20 July, 1988.



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Now, enhancing the professional Epson PC range, comprising four high performance desktop systems—is the all new Epson PC Portable. Every bit as powerful as its peers. And just as flexible. The Epson PC Portable offers all the computing facilities of the desktop range. With mobility giving you greater freedom to convey the power of a complete Epson system—off-site and into your clients' offices.



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ADC official:

Murder of Alex Odeh affects US-Israeli relations

By Lella Deeb
Special to The Star

THE DIRECTOR of Public Relations of the Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) has revealed that Rochelle Ida Manning was arrested and arraigned by a Los Angeles court for her part in the 1980 bombing of a computer company which killed the secretary of the company director.

In an interview with The Star, Fortis Bouhata said that the woman's fingerprints had been found on the letter sent with the bomb. She was arrested at Los Angeles airport on her way back from Israel, with a letter sent by her husband, Robert Manning, to the American Civil Liberties Union, in which he complained of being harassed and threatened by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and that, he claimed, was a violation of his civil rights.

The FBI were investigating Manning's role in the bombing of the Santa Ana ADC office in 1985, which killed the director Alex Odeh. Manning, along with Keith Israel Fuchs, Andrew Green and Bert Silverman, all living in the settlement of Kiryat Arba near Hebron, are known to be closely associated with Kach movement leader Rabbi Meir Kahane and are suspected of being main enforcers of his terrorist activities in the United States and occupied Palestine.

In August of 1987, the FBI had sent Manning a strongly worded letter urging him to return to the United States to face questioning, and suggesting that he would be extradited if he didn't return, Bouhata said.

Manning's attorney, Samuel Abedi, who once represented Kahane, had identified the other three suspects in the Odeh murder, he added. He also said that the four had been suspected by the FBI from the first day of the murder, as they had tracked Manning and Fuchs, using Green's credit card, on 10 October, 1985, from New York, but had lost them in Los Angeles Airport on the same day, which was the day before the Odeh murder. They were being followed as suspects of two other bombings of alleged Nazis, one of whom was killed and the other wounded.

After the murder, all law enforcement agencies on the scene, discussed the four suspects who all managed to escape to Israel. But Manning kept returning to the United States when he was questioned each time by the FBI, who had no real proof of his complicity.

Bouhata said that this was the reason why the FBI had tried for two years to elicit the support of the Israeli government in this case, but last year a leaked FBI inter-office memo complained that Israel was obstructing the investigation into the Odeh case by refusing to provide travel and telephone records of the four, who carried dual citizenships of both the United States and Israel. Now the FBI may have to request Manning's extradition from Israel. He said that all this information had been printed in the US press.

He said that by arraigning Manning's wife, the FBI were again seeking his co-operation by using her as leverage to bring him back to America. "What is

interesting about the case is that the tragic murder of Alex Odeh has become an important element affecting the relationship between the United States and Israel," Bouhata said, adding that no person carrying dual citizenship has been successfully extradited from Israel since 1987.

"The big problem is that Israel, which purports to be the champion against 'terrorism' is now in the awkward position of providing a safe haven to American terrorists wanted by the FBI for murder, extortion, kidnapping and robbery," he said. "The double standard once again seems very clear: Israel overlooks terrorism when it is committed by its own people."

New activities of ADC

Bouhata also spoke about new ADC activities, one of which was buying half the advertising space in the new Washington D.C. metro system, that is 350 cars, for one month, with posters urging Americans to review the use of their tax dollars by Israel, and giving specific amounts of US military and economic aid to Israel which come from taxes.

But another very important programme, Bouhata said, was the Eye-Witness Group which takes members on a three-week study trip, where they live with Palestinian families in towns and villages, even refugee camps, in the occupied territories. Each individual has to write an essay for his or her reasons for joining the study group, and each is chosen according to his or her application. The people pay \$600 each, while ADC pays the rest of the costs, including food expenses for the host families.

ISRAEL PUTTING YOUR TAX DOLLARS TO WORK!!

- Do you know that last year, American taxpayers gave Israel \$1.8 billion in military aid?
- This year, the Reagan administration wants to increase it to \$3.6 billion!
- If Congress agrees, American taxpayers will be paying \$10 million a day to help Israel violate the human rights of Palestinians!
- Add to this \$1.2 billion in economic aid.



Please ask your congressperson to "just say no" to unconditional aid to Israel

Only Congress can stop this madness!

One of the posters used by the ADC that urges Americans to review the use of their tax dollars

"The groups include 12-15 Americans from all walks of life including pastors, professors, nurses, doctors and others. Several American Jews have participated," Bouhata said.

There have been two groups already, and a third one arrives in a few days. The individuals gather information, document it with eye-witness reports and photographs, and later present it in a group report, approved by each participant who then speaks publicly about what he has seen, in churches and schools and to the media.

The May, 1988 group presented its report on 7 June, after witnessing acts of human rights abuses by the Israelis. "The delegates have witnessed considerable evidence that the Israeli government's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza is systematically brutal and violates the most fundamental human rights including flagrant violations of recognized international law," the report said. The delegation called upon President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Congress and the American people to take appropriate action to end the violence and the occupation.

Also listing specific documented acts, the second report, presented by the June group on 5 July, concluded that the personal observations of the members and the eye-witness testimonies of Palestinian residents of sustained systematic human rights abuses throughout the West Bank and Gaza, which were an affront to human dignity and universally-recognized human rights.



Weng office provides a modern business environment

Wang concludes second seminar

AMMAN (Star) — Comcant Trading and Contracting company held its second seminar in this year at the Amman Chamber of Commerce on 28 June 1988. The seminar was over a period of two days and was divided into three sessions. Each session was followed by a live demonstration showing the new software products.

The attendees expressed extreme satisfaction with the announced products, especially that Wang Laboratories showed an immense effort in Arabizing them for the Middle East market, and with the professional organization of the seminars.

The speakers were a mixture of Wang staff and Comcant staff and each talked about a specific area of their specialization.

PAGE is a relational database

system that uses fourth generation programming language tools, which is the new trend in software development which makes programming, queries and reports much easier and easier. On the other hand, Wang Office is an office automation product that uses electronic filing as the means of communication in the modern business environment.

The surprise of the seminar was the announcement of the release of Microsoft MS DOS operating system in Arabic. It was news that all the PC users welcomed since it will solve all the Arabization problems, especially since it comes from the inventor of MS-DOS and the Arabization will be transparent to all products.

In Brief

Dr. Salem Al-Lowzy, undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, presided over a meeting this week to discuss the preparation of a study on developing the animal wealth in Jordan.

The working schedules of the sub-committees which are supposed to do various studies on different sectors on animal wealth development, were discussed during the meeting.

Minister of Health, Dr. Zaid Hamza signed with his Yemeni counterpart a memorandum of understanding between the two ministries on delegating Jordanian doctors and technicians to work in Yemen.

According to this memorandum, 300 employment opportunities will be open to Yemenis to work in Yemen.

Minister of Finance, Ibrahim al-Husseini, signed with his Yemeni counterpart a memorandum of understanding between the two ministries on delegating Jordanian doctors and technicians to work in Yemen.

Minister of Supply has adopted a decision by which the price of Kilim milk was fixed at JD 1.78 for the 1800 gramme package, and at JD 2.40 for the 2500 gramme package.

The Syrian Ministry of Economics and External Trade issued a decision allowing the Syrian private sector to export fruits and vegetables to Jordan without an antecedent permission and with tax exemptions.

Mr. Haseen Ibrahim was sworn in this week as General Secretary of the Arab Economic Council. In the presence of Mr. Hamdi 'Abbas, Minister of Industry and Trade.

In a statement on this occasion, Mr. Ibrahim said that he wishes to achieve the aspired goals of all the member countries of the council.

Jordan, represented by its ambassador in Bonn, took part in a symposium about the methods of entering the Scandinavian markets, which was held last month in Bonn, West Germany.

The Jordanian ambassador sent to the Amman Chamber of Commerce all the leaflets distributed at the symposium which contained general information about the Scandinavian markets and methods of trading with them.

14 JULY 1988

Industry protection re-evaluated

By Linda Busche
Star Staff Writer

SPURRED BY criticism and pressure from international institutions and trade unions, local economists and government officials are re-evaluating Jordan's industry protection.

"Removing the protection policy is the hot issue at the moment," economist Mohammed Saleh Jaber told The Star.

The economists and officials are arguing whether quantitative restrictions are necessary measures of protection for local industries.

"We have been exercising protection in Jordan without any evaluation of what is positive or what is negative," Ararat Al-Tamimi, vice president for Industrial Affairs of the Royal Scientific Society, said.

The questions of which industries need protection and how long the protection should last is a very delicate issue, Al-Tamimi said. He also said the Ministry of Industry and Trade has neglected follow-up evaluations of the protected industries.

However Dr. Samir Emeish, director of studies and encouragement of investment, said the Ministry of Industry now feels

there is a need to re-evaluate and to modify the protection measures. Those measures include quantitative restrictions, tariffs on imports and accredited industries. Quantitative restrictions prohibit the import of certain commodities if there is a similar local product. About 39 industries are protected through those restrictions.

It's time to study the whole issue, whether removing protection measures would hurt the economy in the long run or whether protection provides advantages or benefits, Jaber said.

"We must study the effects of the removal on all aspects of the economy," Jaber said. "It could backfire and put investors in a crucial situation. The topic should be open for debate from interest groups. We don't want to repeat the same mistakes that started this banning."

Emeish said quantitative restrictions enable manufacturers to establish themselves, and he compared the first two or three years of a business to the first trimester of a woman's pregnancy.

"It's of vital importance, he said.

Quantitative restrictions give local manufacturers their ex-

pected share of the market, he said. Both Emeish and Jaber said tariffs often are imposed on imports as protection against dumping. For instance, when a pharmaceutical company in Jordan began producing gelatin capsules for medicine, only about five or six companies in the world produced the capsules. The capsules were imported at about JD 2 per 1,000 capsules, and then the prices dropped to about JD 1 per 1,000, Emeish said. The production cost of the locally produced capsules was much higher. Therefore, a tariff was imposed on capsules produced abroad, he said.

When tariffs aren't sufficient, certain products are banned, Jaber said. But bans in the form of quantitative restrictions have their own problems.

The quality of commodities is always an issue," Emeish said. The local market is not subject to international standards.

Standards have to be applied systematically and should meet international standards, Al-Tamimi said. At last week's conference on the industrialization of Jordan, Al-Tamimi presented a paper proposing the establishment of an independent

standards and specifications bureau. The bureau would be linked with the RSS and would ensure quality control through frequent inspections, he said.

"If we don't issue or exercise a good system for quality control, the consumers — even the producers — will suffer," he added.

Jaber said there are no rules or regulations for the industries to comply with, and guidelines for selecting goods for protection are too flexible because of the interest from government employees and the power of the companies.

However Emeish said that industries are not targeted for protection by the government, although participation of the private sector in government decisions is strong. The selection process begins when a sector of industry starts to complain about any danger or obstacle to its success. Usually, that obstacle is dumping, he said.

The government then forms a committee composed of representatives from the ministries of Industry and Trade, Supply and Finance. The committee investigates the matter and collects its own data. Each case must then be approved by the cabinet, Emeish said.

Geological mapping of Jordan produced

AMMAN (Star) — For a number of years now the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), under the direction of the Director General, Mr. Kamel Jreissat, has been working closely with the British Geological Survey (BGS) in producing detailed geological maps of Jordan.

Direct responsibility for preparing those maps has been handled jointly by Engineer Bessam Sunna of the Geology Directorate and Dr. Cedric Morimer of the BGS. Following the projects inception in 1984 the first map was produced in 1985. To date seventeen maps covering mainly the more difficult topographical areas of Jordan have been printed and a further 20 are being surveyed. Each map being in full colour and showing underground sections and rock columns with a full explanation in Arabic and English.

Obtaining data for the maps requires much necessary fieldwork, but this provides valuable training experience. However,

the BGS has arranged specialist courses, whilst the British Council has provided scholarships and post-graduate training in the UK. The latest member of the geological team to obtain a scholarship is Mr. Ahmed Masri, who will undertake a Master of Science degree in structural geology of Imperial College London this autumn. He will be the eighth geologist from Dr. Morimer's group to undertake post-graduate studies in the UK.

Already valuable information about Jordan's mineral resources has been obtained as a result of the mapping project. Hitherto unknown resources of oil sand, talc, gypsum and sulphur have been discovered as well as a huge deposit of oil shale. Perhaps most important of all, the survey is providing much important information about water resources not only by identifying where reserves are likely to be but also suggesting where are the best sites to sink wells.

Remittances discussed in Congress

AMMAN (Star) — Mr. Teiel Abu-Ghazaleh, president of the Arab Society of Certified Accountants (ASCA) delivered a speech Wednesday before the fourth Jordanian Expatriates Congress now in progress in Amman for the period 11-14 July 1988.

In his speech, Mr. Abu-Ghazaleh addressed the topic of foreign transfers and their role in supporting the national economy. He also explored ways and means of enhancing such transfers and directing them towards productive projects and enterprises in the Kingdom with the view of creating and sustaining a solid economic base.

It is estimated, according to Mr. Abu-Ghazaleh, that the volume of transfers of Jordanian

expatriates in Kuwait amounted to JD 753 million over the period 1976 to 1985. The estimate of the gross transfers, official and private, amounted to around JD 5.5 billion during the period 1964-1987, i.e. an annual average of JD 315 million for official transfers and JD 125 million for non-official transfers.

It is worthwhile noting that the study submitted by Mr. Abu-Ghazaleh is one of four working papers which have been presented to the congress.

Another paper presented by the Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tahrir Al-Masri, addressed Jordanian Foreign policy in general while a third working paper entitled "Jordan and the Palestinian Question" was stated for discussion.

AFS sales increase by 28%

AMMAN (star) — The year 1987 was a highly significant year for Arab Financial Services Co., a year in which the targets of the company's operation have been realized in all main areas.

According to the company's Board of Directors' annual report for 1987, the company's travellers' cheque sales were \$825 million, which represents an increase of 28 per cent compared with the 1985 sales figures.

The company's sales accounted for 40 per cent of the overall US dollar travellers' cheque sales in banking and financial institutions which are members of VISA International in Europe, Middle East and Africa.

Pursuant to offering varied financial services to different institutions the company has entered new areas of business including the development of computer software designed to meet the requirements of financial institutions, business and management consultancy services, and consultancy for the installation and operation of Automated Teller Machines.

By the end of 1987, the company's financial results showed a significant growth in its balance sheet. Assets rose from \$95.5 million in 1986 to \$142 million in 1987, an increase of 48.3 per cent.

INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION LOW INCOME AREA SEWERAGE NETWORKS IN AQABA CONTRACT AQ - S1

The Government Tenders Directorate invites the contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland, Taiwan-China, and Jordanian contractors who have been prequalified by the Ministry of Public Works as first class for Water and Sewerage Projects. Who wish to be prequalified for the construction of low income area Sewerage Networks in Aqaba contract (AQ - S1) financed by the World Bank.

The contract consist of the supply and installation of Sewerage networks of various diameters in Low income area, Commercial area, Ports Corporation Housing in Aqaba.

The International Federation of Consulting Engineers Prequalification form is obtainable from the Government Tenders Directorate at the Ministry of Public Works for a non-refundable sum of JD 25.

The sealed envelope containing the fully completed form along with any other supporting documents are due at the office of the Director of the Government Tenders Directorate not later than 12 noon Jordan local time on Saturday 30/07/1988.

Director,
The Government Tenders
Directorate

THE JERUSALEM STAR 7

Experts join forces for Jubilee plans

By Diane C. Chhangwe
Star Staff Writer

IN AN effort to promote ongoing preparations for opening the Jubilee School in Jordan, two 10-day workshops are currently underway at the University of Jordan.

The main objective of these workshops is to establish the first steps towards selecting teachers and developing a school curriculum, according to the director of the projected Jubilee School, Nawaf Hasheshu Kamel.

"We are trying to eat up all the essentials applicable to the school's development," stated Kamel. "This is being done with the help of other institutions which have more expertise in this area," she added.

The workshops, which have been organized by the Nour Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the British Council in Amman, are currently being attended by both local and foreign participants. Local participants include representatives from the Ministry of Education, community college teachers, Royal Scientific Society members, and other people involved in the field of education. On the international level are representatives from the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics (NCSSM).

According to Kamel, representatives from NCSSM have been a great asset to the workshop programme as the Jubilee School hopes to adapt a curriculum similar to that of NCSSM which concentrates on selecting and identifying students who will perform well in an academic environment that focuses on science and mathematics.

Also, like NCSSM, Jubilee School will house all of its student body which is expected to be some 600 students of both males and females. Having the residential schools system will allow us to provide the students with a special programme which will be relevant to their educational development, Kamel said.

"The curricula to be developed will include requirements set up by the Ministry of Education. However students will not be confined to this, according to Kamel.

"Living together will enable us to provide individual and group learning programmes to be conducted outside the classroom. The curricula will try to integrate knowledge with experience and help students to apply theoretical principles to life experiences," she added.

Students at the school will be given the opportunity to select subjects that suit their interests and aptitudes. Emphasis will be given to courses that are believed to be essential not only to their present needs but also to future ones. Therefore there will be a great emphasis on teaching and learning opportunities

through what is known as an inter-disciplinary approach.

At present one of the biggest challenges being faced by the Jubilee Committee is the development of a student selection programme. Unlike the United States, which already has national standardized tests, such as achievement tests and other quantitative ones used in identifying gifted students, Jordan will have to develop these tests.

"There are many areas in which there are great similarities and common problems concerning the identification of gifted students between here and the United States. And obviously as testing is a cultural phenomenon, the underlying problems and questions, that will have to be answered, are quite similar," said Dr. William Youngblood, deputy director of the NCSSM. He added that, once these standardized tests are established, it is hoped that they remain valuable not only for Jubilee school applicants but also for students of other schools in Jordan.

As part of the Jubilee School's efforts to allow all gifted students to attend it is regarded as of financial status, and all students accepted at the school will be supported by the foundation.

"We don't want children from poor families to be excluded," said Kamel. The school will also be supported by the government through its provision of either funds or teachers, Kamel added.

IRAQ

Details of the following seven tenders may be obtained from Electronic Industries Company, Zalarayyah, Baghdad, or from the Showroom, Abu-Nuas Street, Baghdad.

Television sets. Tender no 2/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Television sets. Tender no 3/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Television sets. Tender no 4/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 5/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 6/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 7/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 8/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 9/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 10/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 11/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 12/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 13/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 14/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 15/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 16/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 17/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 18/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 19/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 20/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 21/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 22/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 23/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 24/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 25/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

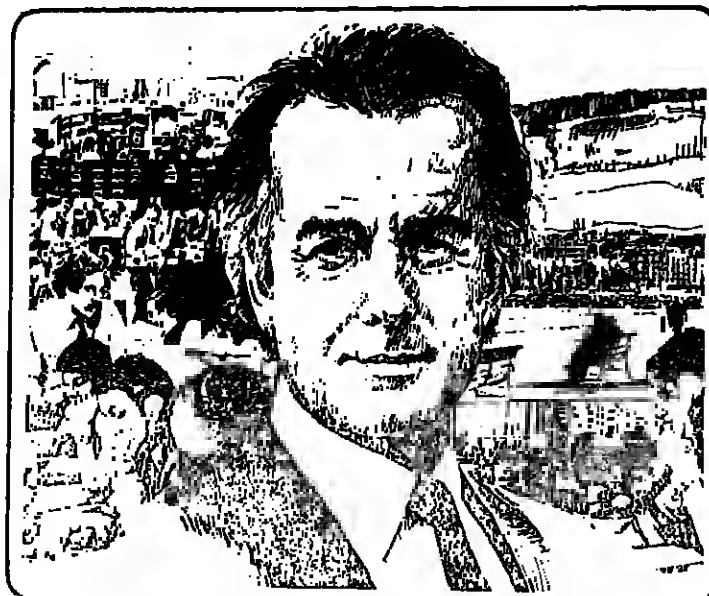
Radio sets. Tender no 26/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 27/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 28/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 29/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.

Radio sets. Tender no 30/88 Supply of 50,000 20-inch colour television sets. Details on payment of ID 10. CD 31 July.



75 CD 7 August

Vehicle leasing. Tender no M/1980/25. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Provision for Kuwait Oil Company, of vehicles. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 19 July.

Labour transport. Tender no M/1980/26. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Provision for Kuwait Oil Company, of labour transport services. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 19 July.

Nitrogen supply. Tender no M/1980/27. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Provision for Kuwait Oil Company, of nitrogen supply services. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 12 July.

Catalyst. Tender no N114/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Provision for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of catalyst to remove sulphur from thick oil. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 31 July.

Bridge and highway construction and maintenance. Tender no RE/7. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Carrying out, for the Public Works Ministry, minor construction works and general maintenance for bridges and highways network. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 75. CD 12 July.

SAUDI ARABIA

Details of the following seven tenders may be obtained from Ministry of Finance & National Economy, Airport Road, Riyadh 11177, telephone 4050080/4050000, telex 401021 Imane al, fax 4059202.

Building cleaning and maintenance. Tender no 228. Cleaning and maintenance of ministerial buildings in Riyadh. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 8 August.

Vehicle servicing. Tender no 227. Supply of fuel, oil, and washing of ministry vehicles. CD 13 August.

Vehicle leasing. Tender no 228. Leasing of vehicles. CD 20 August.

Office cleaning and O&M. Tender no 229. Cleaning and operation and maintenance (O&M) of government offices in Hall. Details on payment of SR 2,000. CD 27 August.

Building cleaning and maintenance. Tender no 230. Cleaning and maintenance of El-Nasritya electricity plant. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 3 September.

VIP Lounge construction. Tender no 231. Construction of VIP lounge. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 10 September.

Buildings cleaning O&M. Tender no 232. Cleaning and operation and maintenance (O&M) of government complex in Medina. Details on payment of SR 1,000. CD 17 September.

SUDAN

Civil engineering equipment. Supply of civil engineering equipment for repairing the Benhar dam. Financed by the Saudi Fund for Development. Details on payment of 100 from Code Blizard, Royal Oak House, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 2BG, UK, telex 947020 codes g CD not stated.

SYRIA

Details of the following 10 tenders may be obtained from Syrian Petroleum Company, P.O. Box 3378 or 2849, Damascus, telephone 227007, telex 411031/411724 syppo sy

Testing equipment and measuring instruments. Tender no 4672. Supply of testing equipment and measuring instruments for 20-kV networks (Westinghouse electric spare parts). Bid and performance bonds are \$1,800 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 1 August.

Instrumentation. Tender no 4697. Supply of instrumentation. Bid and performance bonds are \$3,500 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 2 August.

Seamless steel casing. Tender no 4884. Supply of seamless steel casing. Bid and performance bonds are \$15,700 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 11 August.

Mechanical parts. Tender no 4865. Supply of mechanical parts (instrumentation). Bid and performance bonds are \$2,800 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 3 August.

Seamless steel casing. Tender no 4885. Supply of seamless steel casing. Bid and performance bonds are \$22,600 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 18 August.

Oil well cement chemicals. Tender 4892. Supply of chemical additives for oil well cement. Bid and performance bonds are \$600 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 7 August.

Seamless tubing. Tender no 4833. Supply of seamless tubing. Bid and performance bonds are \$8,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 3 August.

Casing. Tender no 4834. Supply of casing. Bid and performance bonds are \$25,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 8 August.

Line pipe fittings. Tender no 4830. Supply of line pipe fittings. Bid and performance bonds are \$425 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 4 August.

Right hand overhauls. Tender no 4831. Supply of right hand overhauls. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,400 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25. CD 8 August.

YEMEN (SANA)

Medical equipment. Supply of medical equipment. Details from Local Council for the Third Area of the Capital Sector, Zubeiri Street, Sanaa. CD not stated.

Vehicle. Supply of two tractors and two truck trailers. Details from Protect Department, General Corporation for Transport & Communication, Airport Street, Al-Gorai Area, Sanaa, telephone 215381-5. CD 20 July.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Co-operative

Towerbe, Absa and Al-Azcothra CD 20 July.

Printing. Printing of the Co-operative & Agricultural Credit Bank's annual report for 1987. CD 15 July.

Details of the following live tenders may be obtained from Confederation of the Local Council for Co-operative Development, Airport Road, Hassaba Area, Sanaa, telephone 227242-5.

School construction. Tender no 13/88. Construction of school in Al-Rata area, Hamadan district in Sanaa province. CD 20 July.

Medical unit construction. Tender no 29/88. Construction of medical unit in Al-Hameli area, Mouza District in Taiz province. CD 20 July.

Road construction. Construction of road connecting Harab, Al-Faramesh and Mareb province. CD 20 July.

School construction. Tender no 30/88. Construction of school in Taiz district in Sanaa Province. CD 22 July.

School construction. Construction of a school in Al-Dahbi district in Saadn province. CD 22 July.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR SUBMISSION PROPOSAL TO CHILDREN SOCIAL RECREATION CENTRE AT KING ABDULLAH BIN AL-HUSSEIN COMPLEX & PUBLIC PARK PROJECT

The joint Committee of the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) and the General Union of Voluntary Societies invite qualified Jordanian and international contractors who are experts and specialized in supplying, erecting and installing equipment for children social recreation centre & luna parks. To submit their proposals according to one or more of the following options.

1. An offer for exaction.
2. An offer for execution and financing showing method and period of repayment of the loan from the generated income.
3. An offer for execution, financing and management.
4. An offer for exaction, financing and operation.
5. An offer for management only against a percentage of the profits or a fixed annual amount.

Starting Monday 11/7/88, copies of the proposal documents & drawings may be obtained from A.D.C.'s offices located at the 8th floor of the Shabsough Complex downtown during working hours, and against JD 100,000 non-refundable for each copy of the proposal documents and drawings.

All proposals are to be accompanied by a bank guarantee or a certified cheque of (JD 10,000,000) ten thousand Jordanian Dinars, together with a certificate of registration issued by the Jordan Contractors' Association, which proves that the Jordanian tenderer is a practicing contractor in civil works.

Proposals are to be handed over to the General Union of Societies in their offices in Jabal Al-Welbdeh not later than Saturday noon (12:00), 10/9/1988.

All international contractors are to submit their proposals on a joint-venture basis.

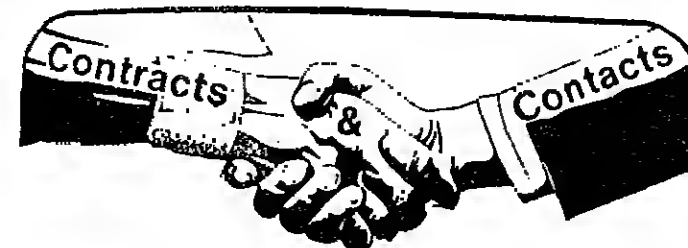
The General Union of Societies and Amman Development Corporation are not bound to accept the lowest prices.

For further information please contact:
Amman Development Corporation
P.O. Box 926621
Tel. 629471/629482
Tlx. 22133 A.D.C. Jo
Amman - Jordan.

OR
The General Union of Voluntary Societies
Tel. 630398/634001
Tlx. 23589 NECCRW/JO.

Joint Committee representing
Amman Development Corporation
& the General Union of Societies

14 JULY 1988



TENDER FOR the supply of mercury light units for Oqara Municipality, Irbid. Tender documents are available at the Municipality's Secretariat for JD 15. Closing date: 21 July 1988.

TENDERS FOR road construction works for Al-Mafraq Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Municipal, Village and Environment Affairs Directorate for JD 5 each. Closing date: 17 July 1988.

TENDER NO. F 38/88. Supply of various kinds of wood for the University of Mu'ta. Tender documents are available at the Sub-Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 July 1988.

TENDER NO. 7/88. Supply of train wheels for Al-Aqaba Railway Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat in Ma'an, or Amman Station, for JD 10. Closing date: 23 August 1988.

TENDER FOR school construction works for Al-Zarqa Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Municipal, Village, and Environment Affairs Directorate for JD 10 each. Bonds: JD 500 each. Closing date: 18 July 1988.

TENDER FOR road construction work for Al-Hadid and Za'atari Village Council, Safat. Tender documents are available at the Council's Secretariat for JD 15. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 18 July 1988.

TENDER NO. local 17/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department for JD 10. Closing date: 30 July 1988.

TENDER NOS. 81/88, and 82/88. Construction work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings, Department for JD 10 each. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 17 July 1988.

(RE-INVITATION). Tender no. SG/Sh 1/Construction/88/12. Supply of steel and steel sheets for the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Royal Engineering Corporation. Tender documents are available at the Sales Committee. Closing date: 17 July 1988.

TENDER NO 30/88. Construction of an earthy dam for Al-Yarmouk University. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 75. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 1 August 1988.

TENDER NO. MM19/88. Supply and installation of an air-conditioning system for the Transport and Telecommunication Corp. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Closing date: 9 August 1988.

TENDER NO. H T/M3 (100/88). Supply of electrical materials for the Jordan Armed Forces, the Royal Engineering Corp. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 20 July 1988.

TENDER NO. local 16/88. Supply and installation of a hydraulic jack and an air compressor. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department. Closing date: 31 July 1988.

TENDER FOR construction and electrochemical work for Al-Amel Multi-Handicapped Project, Yalouz. Tender documents are available at Mohamed Jarsanah and Partners Consultant Company, Tel. 827187, for JD 100. Closing date: 30 July 1988.

TENDER NO. 91/88. Supply of three vertical pump turbines for the Natural

Resources Authority. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Contracts Department. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 21 July 1988.

TENDER NO. 14/88. Construction of an additional annex for Petra Forum Hotel. Tender documents are available at the General Social Security Corp. for JD 25. Closing date: 26 July 1988.

TENDER NO. A/L/38/88. Supply of metal pipes for the Wafer Authority of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Supplies Dept. for JD 25. Closing date: 26 July 1988.

TENDER NOS. 69/88, and 70/88. Supply of laboratory machines and equipment, and of two balances (industrial and analytical), for the Royal Scientific Society. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5 each. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 13 August 1988.

TENDER NO. 15/88. Supply of cooler grates, plates and cement mill-plates for the Jordan Cement Factories Co. Tender documents are available at the Company's office, Al-Fuhaleh, for JD 10. Closing date: 2 August 1988.

TENDERS FOR construction work for Al-Balqa District Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the School Buildings Dept. Closing date: 14 July 1988.

TENDER NO. JCO/EIS/APP/88.05. Supply of equipment for sheep fattening, and supply of housing and equipment for an animal production project for the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO). Tender documents can be obtained from the Director General, JCO, P.O. Box 1343, Amman, Tel. 685170 to 685175, telex 21635 ALOUNJO. Closing date: 14 September 1988.

TENDERS FOR the supply of the following for the General Supplies Department (Tender numbers, subjects, documents fees, and closing dates, are mentioned respectively):

- 1) 390/88, publishing of various books and magazines, JD 10, 30 July 1988.
- 2) 379/88, window air-conditioners, JD 4, 30 July 1988.
- 3) 387/88, stamping machine, JD 10, 3 August 1988.
- 4) 386/88, spare parts for MAN buses, JD 7, 30 July 1988.
- 5) 382/88, ILS test receivers, JD 4, 13 August 1988.
- 6) 377/88, medical beds, JD 10, 9 August 1988.

TENDER FOR road construction work for Al-Zarqa Municipality. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 20. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 July 1988.

TENDER NOS. 34 - 44/S/88. Maintenance work for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Government Tenders Department, Ministry of Public Works for JD 5 each. Closing date: 21 July 1988.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: University of Jordan 878134, Ministry of Public Works 688481, General Supplies Department 4495, Ministry of Education 688181/12, Ministry of Health 688121/10, Royal Scientific Society 64700/701, Arab Potash Co 866165, Royal Jordanian 879283, Jordan Cement Factories 685109, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 860144, Jordan Electricity Authority 815615, Water Authority 686111, Directorate of Buildings 849145/642842.

14 JULY 1988

Financial Market Weekly Report

Large contracts for Darco

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Financial Market Analyst

ALTHOUGH LESS companies traded in the market this week, the average of shares traded increased by 2.2 per cent. However, the average trading volume and number of contracts, decreased by 17.6 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

The share of the banking sector in the trading this week was 48.97 per cent, 6 per cent more than the industrial sector. This was due to the huge contracts for the shares of Darco Housing and Investment company.

This week a total of 1,442,437 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 1,159,585, divided among 1,476 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 231,917 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 111,089 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 38,272.

The shares of 60 companies were traded, classified as follows:

	Share of Market		Prices		Total	Weekly Entries
	This Week	Last Week +	-	0		
Banks	48.97%	32.84%	11	5	19	69
Insurance	3.48%	1.58%	0	2	5	12
Services	5.53%	6.56%	1	3	8	28
Industrials	42.48%	58.98%	7	10	28	106
Total		19	20	21	60	215

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 1,159,585), was as follows:

This Week				
Tuesday	Wednesday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
57.88	67.88	97.88	107.88	117.88
31.671%	21.277%	16.054%	18.413%	14.583%
Last Week				
22.394%	20.915%	17.180%	22.752%	16.328%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded in the market were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

Darco	45.053%	21.849%
Arab Bank	14.275%	6.923%
Jo. Fin. House	10.805%	5.240%
Universal Chem. Ind.	11.442%	4.861%
Jo. Paper & Cardboard	8.522%	3.620%
Intermed. Petro-Chem	8.094%	3.439%
Fin. & Cr. Corp.	7.011%	3.400%
Jo. Cement Fac.	7.888%	3.351%
Holy Land Ins.	59.657%	2.066%
Jo. Electricity	30.758%	1.708%
Petra Projects	22.702%	1.280%
Int. Contracting	19.809%	1.089%
Arab Life & Accident	25.828%	.887%
Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv.	13.189%	.732%
United Ins.	6.148%	.213%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industries
05/7	61.584%	3.370%	3.888%	31.156%
06/7	43.388%	5.056%	8.444%	43.110%
09/7	44.603%	0.322%	6.515%	48.559%
10/7	42.572%	7.328%	5.342%	44.757%
11/7	38.488%	0.455%	4.131%	56.925%
Weekly Average				
This Week	46.127%	3.306%	5.864%	44.901%
Last Week	33.020%	1.442%	8.438%	59.097%

Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	1 M 7 5/18
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4	2 M 7 7/18
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4	3 M 7 11/18
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8	4 M 7 3/4
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	5 M 7 15/18
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/18	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16	6 M 8 1/8
2 Years	9 3/4	4 1/2						9 M 8 7/18
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8						1 Year 8 3/4
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/18						
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	8 7/8-8 5/8	8 1/8-5 5/8	7 3/4-6 7/8	7 1/2-7 1/8
2 MTHS	8 7/10-8 5/8	8 1/4-5 3/4	7 3/4-6 7/8	7 5/8-1 1/4
3 MTHS	8 7/8-8 5/8	8 1/4-5 3/4	7 3/4-6 3/4	7 5/8-1 1/4
6 MTHS	8 7/10-8 5/8	8 1/2-6	8 1/8	7 3/4-3 1/8
1 YR	8 7/8-8 5/8	8 3/4-1 1/4	8 1/4-7 1/4	8-7 1/2

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.B.U., Bahrain, Spot 13.7.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday 11.7.88	Friday 8.7.88	Monday 4.7.88
DEM	1.8410	1.8378	1.8295
SFR	1.5313	1.5295	1.5233
FRF	6.1925	6.1820	6.1595
DFL	2.0769	2.0805	2.0575
LIT	1,354.50	1,355.50	1,353.25
CAS	1.2095	1.2095	1.2215
YEN	132.96	133.31	134.85
£	1.6976	1.7015	1.6825
GOLD	438.9	439.65	437.25
SILVER	7.04	7.01	6.73

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	98.7	99.7	\$	354.8
L. Lira	1.05	1.08	£	820.3
S. Lira	109	111	DEM	198.5
I. Oinar	16	15.5	SFR	237.7
K. Dinar	1305	1315	FRF	59.00
E. Pound	16	17	Yen(100)	274.00
UAE Dh	1008	1018	DFL	175.3
O. Riyal	101	102	SKR	67.8
O. Riyal	90.5	95.5	LIT(100)	268
3. Dinar	97.5	98.5	2FL(10)	94.8

Economic Scene

GNP increased by 3.3%

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Central Bank of Jordan's (CBJ) annual report of 1987, the GNP increased by 3.3 per cent in 1987 compared with 0.8 per cent in 1986.

Concerning the sectors' contributions to the GNP which amounted to JD 1,447 million in 1987, the agricultural sector grew by 14.5 per cent, the electricity and water sector by 8.1 per cent, the industrial sector by 4.3 per cent, while the construction sector's growth decreased by 10.4 per cent in 1987.

In 1987, for the first time since the early seventies, the Jordanian economy witnessed a decrease in the price levels. The living cost index decreased by 0.3 per cent compared with 1986.

According to the CBJ's report, this was due to the increase of local demand on one hand, and the increase of the supply of some commodities at the same time. In addition to some government's decisions which directly affected the prices of some commodities.

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7507 - .17
K. Dinar	0.28215 - .25
B. Dinar	0.37897 - .07
Q. Riyal	3.6390 - .20
O. Riyal	0.38495 - .05
L. Lira	351.75 - .25
U.A.E. DH	3.6725 - .35

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain.

Gold in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4,000 per gramme	
21 ct. JD 4,500 per gramme	
24 ct. JD 5,650 per gramme	
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,165,000	
Ounce..... JD 178,000	
(10 cm x 31 grammes)	
Rashedi Pound..... JD 33,500	
(Seven grammes)	
Sterling Pound..... JD 38,000	
(Eight grammes)	

Source: Youelf Abu Sare, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold spot prices in U.S. dollars per troy ounce:

London	435.10 Bid
Paris	438.55 Fixed
Frankfurt	439.50 Fixed
Zurich	435.50 Bid
Hong Kong	442.04 Bid

Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates of London were as follows:

£	1.5985-75
SFR	1.5385-15
LIT	1384-1365
FRF	6.1910-30
DEM	1.8400-05
DFL	2.0740-45
BFL	38.52 - .53
DKR	7.0140-65
NKR	6.8900-30
SKR	6.3290-3310
YEN	132.60-70
ARS	12.65 - .84
CAS	1.2215-25
S. Pes	121.55 - .80
F. Mark	4.3590 - 3810
G. Drach	148.20 - .30

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 50 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market listed in the following order: 1-19 companies whose share prices increased, 20-39 companies whose share prices decreased, and 40-50 companies which had no change in the price of their shares.

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Jo. Nat. Bank	2,520	2,530	+0.010
2. Housing Bank	1,910	1,820	-0.010
3. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1,400	1,430	+0.030
4. Jo. Gulf Bank	1,240	1,250	+0.010
5. Jo. Islamic Bank	1,780	1,790	+0.010
6. Jo. Securities Corp.	0,750	0,780	+0.030
7. Jo. Fin. House	0,800	0,910	+0.110
8. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1,990	2,010	+0.020
9. R. Es. Inv. Co.	0,480	0,490	+0.010
10. Oarco	0,520	0,540	+0.020
11. Imme Inv. & Fin.	0,610	0,640	+0.030
12. Jo. Electricity	1,600	1,520	-0.080
13. Tobacco & Cigarettes	14,350	14,500	+0.150
14. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2,490	2,500	+0.010
15. Jo. Worsted Mills	4,520	4,540	+0.020
16. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1,150	1,200	+0.050
17. Jo. Pipe Mfg.	1,170	1,200	+0.030
18. Net. Steel	2,630	2,640	+0.010
19. Universal Chem. Ind.	1,470	1,500	+0.030
20. Bank of Jordan	16,250	15,200	-0.050
21. Ind. Dev. Bank	1,800	1,580	-0.040
22. Petra Bank	1,940	1,920	-0.020
23. Al-Mashrak Cur. Ex.	14,500	14,000	-0.500
24. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	0,800	0,590	-0.210
25. Holy Land Ins.	1,300	1,280	-0.020
26. Philadelphia Ins.	0,840	0,820	-0.020
27. Dar Al-Sheeb	0,480	0,480	-0.020
28. Int. Contracting & Inv.	0,220	0,210	-0.010
29. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	0,340	0,330	-0.010
30. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7,380	7,350	-0.010
31. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1,260	1,230	-0.020
32. Arab Pharm. Mfg.	1,990	1,980	-0.010
33. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	3,980	3,950	-0.010
34. Dar Al-Dawa	1,550	1,540	-0.010
35. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1,850	1,840	-0.010
36. Inj. Petro-Chem.	1,230	1,220	-0.010
37. Jo. Rock Wool	0,830	0,810	-0.020
38. Nat. Cable & Wire Mfg.	1,020	1,010	-0.010
39. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2,590	2,570	-0.020
40. Arab Bank	113,000	113,000	0.000
41. Net. Fin. Inv.	1,800	1,800	0.000
42. Net. Portfolio Securities	0,720	0,720	0.000
43. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-Ins.	1,100	1,100	0.000
44. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	0,990	0,990	0.000
45. United Ins.	0,950	0,950	0.000
46. Jo. Nat. Lines	0,870	0,870	0.000
47. Petra Projects	0,720	0,720	0.000
48. Telco, Eq. Hire	0,760	0,760	0.000
49. Gen. Inv.	1,260	1,260	0.000
50. Jo. Cement Fac.	1,160	1,160	0.000
51. Jo. Tanning	2,010	2,010	0.000
52. Jo. Oily	0,990	0,990	0.000
53. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3,150	3,150	0.000
54. Jo. Glass Ind.	0,960	0,960	0.000
55. Jo. Spinn. & Weav.	0,770	0,770	0.000
56. Jo. Luma & Sil. Brick Ind.	0,220	0,220	0.000
57. Nat. Ind.	0,380	0,380	0.000
58. Aladdin	1,200	1,200	0.000
59. Jo. Ind. & Match.	0,830	0,830	0.000
60. Jo. Wood Ind.	1,120	1,120	0.000

Kuwait Financial Market

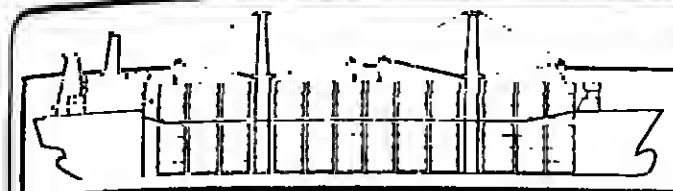
THE FOLLOWING is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba on 10 July 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.690	0
Gulf Bank	0.365	+0.020
Com. Bank	0.285	+0.010
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.375	+0.050
Kwt. M.E. Bank	0.380	-0.005
R. Es. Bank	0.415	+0.010
Baqan Bank	0.275	+0.015
Kwt. House of Finance	0.450	+0.015
Kwt. Inv.	0.178	-0.002
Int. Inv.	0.170	0
I.F.A.	0.102	0
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.105	0
Nat. Inv.	0.102	0
United R.Es.	0.108	-0.002
Nat. R. Es.	0.208	0
Kwt. Projects	0.088	+0.001
Pharm. Ind.	0.194	+0.002
Kwt. Mkt. Cripex	0.020	0
Monita Tel.	0.390	0
Kwt. Fisheries	0.148	-0.008
Kwt. Foods	0.300	+0.005

Non-Kuwaiti Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.088	0
Arab Inv.	0.035	0

14 JULY 1988



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kawar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Sailing Date	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
20/5/88	SOP	Ryshkeny Rautov	2/6/88
21/5/88	Baltic	Smolenek	27/5/88
21/5/88	Jedrenka	Pharos	31/5/88
21/5/88	P.S. Oored	Kota Berani	24/6/88
10/8/88	PIL	Kota Maju	15/8/88
15/8/88	Kota Weruna	Felling	20/8/88
20/8/88	Kota Weruna	Kota Weruna	29/8/88
4/7/88	P.S. Oored	Kota Berani	4/7/88
8/8/88	P.S. Oored	Kota Berani	8/8/88
27/8/88	P.S. Oored	Kota Berani	27/8/88
28/5/88	Huel	Honmoku Meru	15/6/88
15/6/88	Huel	Huel Cernocle	19/6/88
19/6/88	Huel	Huel Cernocle	19/6/88
9/7/88	Huel	Huel Cernocle	9/7/88
4/6/88	POL	WL Lokletak	4/6/88
T.S.	Oasis	NVOCC	T.S.
T.S.	Liberty	NVOCC	T.S.
4/8/88	Kawar Egypt	Jerash	4/8/88
4/8/88	Cosco	Siming Shan	4/8/88
1/8/88	Kaetev	Kaetev	1/8/88
11/8/88	Tirgovisla	Tirgovisla	11/8/88
20/5/88	Marble Highway	Marble Highway	20/5/88

Arab Containers Services Co.

R.M.S. Laguna Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 5 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988	Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 5 departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988
R.M.S. Stephen J. Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 8 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988	Thames, Eastern Wazemen, Voyage No. 7 departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988
R.M.S. T & N Voyage No. 49, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988	Thames, Trident Ouek, Voyage No. 8 departing Brazilian ports 25 June, arriving Aqaba 8 July 1988
Thames, Capitan Sea Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988	Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms, with a multitude of specialists, wishing to establish export & import ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Furniture

Himeco Trading Co., Bahman Nime, Managing Director, 174, High Street, London W3 9NN, Tel: 263250 Telex G, England (UK).

International Commerce S.R.L., Via G. Prati 2 Ang., 20038 Seregno (MI), Italy.

Co. Ltd., 105, Budapest, Belgrad Rakpart 25, 1, EM952, Tel: 22-5504 Sarab H, Bologna.

Peche Trading Corporation, M.M. Hagg, Manager of Export, 77, V.I.P. Road, Taipei.

14 JULY 1988

4th Floor, Kakrail, Dhaka — 2, Bangladesh. Ats Enlarprise, K.M. Tajmal Executive Director, 4, Dikhusha Commercial Area, 2nd Floor, Dhaka, P.O. Box 2553, Bangladesh.

Camella Business International, Zajar Iqbal Bebu, 266/3, Jagannath Shaha Road, Leilbagh, Dhaka 11, Bangladesh.

The Trade International, K. Sayeedul Haque, General Manager, 378, Mymaningh Lane (East), Dhaka — 2, Bangladesh.

City Plaza Co. Ltd., A.J. Jellery, Overseas Manager, 831 Patchburi Road, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Tai Goods Trading Co. Ltd., Peter Lea, President, P.O. Box 43-8, Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C.

Falth Woodan MFG Co. Ltd., No. 85, Sec. 4 Chung Ching Rd, P.O. Box 13,26 Panchiao, Taipei.

Guirguis Enterprises Ltd., Eng. Mounir H. Rezk,

Leo Lon Co., Ltd., T.L. Chan, Asst. General Manager, No. 2 Wen Ming 2nd St., Kuei Shan Hsing Tao Yuan, Hsien P.O. Box 42 Lin Kou, Taiwan R.O.C.

Anadolu Export A.S., Nispetiye cad., No. 4 Kat 2-3-4, Ayildiz Ishani, 60620, Iyvan-Istanbul, Tel: 1888980 (80-1), Telex: 27349 Anax Ir. Turkey.

Business & Transportation Consultants, M.Mokkbi, Manager Middle East & Africa, Vester Sogada 18, 3TV 1801, Coanhsagen V, Denmark.

Golbert Gulf Co., P.O. Box 2905, Dubai, U.A.E.

Heasen H. Albaehrawi Est., Heasen H. Albaehrawi, Owner, Managing Director, P.O. Box 772, Qatif 31911, Al-Imme Ali St., Saudi Arabia.

S.R.M.E.S., 15, Rue de Bruxelles — 67000, Strasbourg, France.

Guirguis Enterprises Ltd., Eng. Mounir H. Rezk,

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Far East:- (Container + Roro + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Eastern Harmony	02/07/88
		Trident Energy	08/07/88
		Concord Ibuki	19/07/88
		Golden Ace	21/07/88
		Arc Aeoloe	04/08/88
		Encouragement	06/08/88
		Ghikas	03/09/88
B) South Europe:- (Container + Roro Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	Blue Nile V.5/88	1/7/88
		White Nile V.5/88	7/7/88
		Blue Nile IV.8/88	21/7/88
		White Nile V. 8/88	6/8/88
C) South Europe/ East Africa:- (Container + Roro)	Lloyd Triestino Line	Quino V. 8/88	04/07/88
		Quino V. 8/88	18/08/88
D) U.S.A.-Canada- Australia (Bulk)	Geerbulk Line	Apollotis	06/07/88
		F. Dufferin	24/07/88
		Maarak Seabark	27/07/88
		F. Frontanec	08/08/88
		Allegre	19/08/88
E) North Conl. Ports:- (Conv)	Geerbulk Line	Cormorent Arrow	19/07/88
		Lieta	14/08/88
F) Red Sea Ports:- (Conv)	Pan Arab Line	Aldriel V.9/88	20/07/88
		Aldriel V. 10/88	30/07/88

People & events

Farida Selfill along with Rasha El-Kheiry recently graduated from the International School of Geneva. They were the only Jordanians amongst the 97 other nationalities to graduate. Both have just finished their International Baccalaureate examinations. Farida will be going to Brown University in the United States, and Rasha to Concordia University in Canada. This was the 68th batch which the school graduated. Because there were so many students the ceremony took place at the United Nations Centre in Geneva.

The Amman Hash House Harriers spent a relaxing weekend at Mardouh Bishrat's swimming pool in Mukaibeh last week. The camping trip, arranged by Ayllette Villamein, and who unfortunately could not make it, was hosted by Mardouh Bishrat himself.

Campers included Angus and Shalagh McCormick, Kerri-Anne Anderson, Gerry and Stella Butterworth, Deborah Farnham, Diane Chillingwa, Charlie Logan, Rane and Helga Neleman, Nadu Sindaka, Dale Tarrild-Bell, Bangt Lundetohd, Peter, the cute Swade, Richard Whitbread, Nick, Sandle and Smudge Buxcey, Richard and Julia Payne, Mec, Rudri and Peter McCarthy, Rose and Maggie Calder, Soichiro Takahashi, Satomi Moriya, Hitomi Sato, Ian Ritzman and Hishooke James McGregor, Mike Dix and Ian Will.

Marcello and Marie Palmieri are leaving us, and the European Community is sending them to Upper Volta. Seems a lot of people are deserting us for Africa these days, but we still wish them good luck and a happy stay, while also telling them how much we shall miss them. The Palmieris gave a poignant reception, gathering their many friends and associates. Spotted there were Marcel and Ranae Schimkoreit Pott, Laila Kardoe, Hans Frie and his fiancée, Cedric and Jeannette Mortimer, Muna Jawhari, Kamet and Mary Jreilat, George and Teresa Wigellus, British Ambassador Tony Reave, Shahar and Liza Bak, Belgian Ambassador Guido Vansine, Nick Archer, Lebanese Ambassador Butros Zlede, Rania Atallah, Sara Barakat and daughter Karim, Dr and Mrs Arafat Tamimi, Nabil, and Carol Swalee, German Ambassador Herwig Bartala, Raymond and Mimi Deeb, Swiss Ambassador Harald Borne, Michael and Zella Chesson, Tawfik, and Marcella Nezzal, Austrian Ambassador Franz Parnaggar, Monseigneur Raouf Najjar, Guido and Caterina Carboni, Yola Qattan, Greek Embassy's Kyriakos Maniatis, Dr Fahd Al-Fanakh, Zigmund and Carola (Mutter) Holtkemper, Samir and Maha Khalifah, Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Jacquie Sawalha, Dr and Mrs Mohammed Hamdan, French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq and Marie Alice, Maha Duchet, Mazan Nashedhbi, Occupied Territories Secretary General Ahmad Qatani, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, and friends. But, a surprise for us, Michael Ryan, who was with the Palmieris on the receiving line, will be acting head of the EC delegation for 10 weeks after Marcello leaves.

David and Caroline Whitbread and Nicholas Archer



Farida Selfill wears her national dress at her Geneva graduation.



Amman Hash House Harriers enjoy a relaxing weekend in Mukaibeh.

welcomed new colleague Bruce Bucknell with a lovely garden reception, attended by their friends and Bruce's prospective ones. Of course heading the guests was British Ambassador Tony Reave, Tony and Cella Causton, MP Wahid Al-Ja'bari, Mario and Claude Vinet, Rana Babbagh, Danny Key, Negi and Alda Ghettril, John Rice, Anna O'Neill, Dr Jamal and Mary Al-Sha'ar, Judge and Mrs Fouad Khoury, German Ambassador Herwig Bartala, Ron Sawyer, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, Phil and Liz Manelay, with Phil following the latest British fashion of breaking a leg at tennis, and still in a cast, sitting on, so imperially on a high stool, Ranae Shimmokoreit Pott, Basma Al-Lawzi, Frieda Muller, Guido and Caterina Carboni, Merlo and Claude Vinet, Lezio and Eva Nemara, Tad and Kristina Rozicky, Gullermo and Jeannette Rischynaki, Adnan and Randa (Habb) Ghareibeh and plenty of other people who welcome Bruce as a new friend.

George and Teresa Wigellus celebrated Midsummer Day in the proper Finnish way, with a garden dinner and a bunch of international songs everyone joined in, regardless of voice like crows, as we say in Arabic. The Wigelluses gathered the Nordic community in Amman, including Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Finns and even Icelanders, as well as their local friends. The guests included Swedish Ambassador Lars



Sabine Hemou and Jean-Pierre Filiu tie the knot.

from France to attend the ceremony, and were taking the opportunity to do some sight-seeing as well. Hosts Patrick and Marie-Alice Leclercq arranged a surprise celebration afterwards, with lots of flowers, an Arabic band, and many friends in attendance.

Later in the evening Jean Pierre and Sabine welcomed guests at a buffet dinner in their home. Although the groom complained about the unfamiliar weight of the gold band, he was also beaming throughout the evening, and the bride made quite a splash by Arabic dancing 'as if she'd been born to it.'

British Ambassador to Jordan Anthony Reave and Information Officer David Whitbread made their first visit to JTV recently, to greet the new Director General of Jordan Radio and Television Munir Durra. They toured the station and also met with Director of International Relations and Training Lina Greisa, to discuss possibilities of continuing co-operation with British experts in the drive to upgrade standards of the station's staff. Mr Greisa also accompanied the visitors on a tour of the ultra-modern facilities at the Jordan Cinema and Production Company, where they were hosted by Jawad Ma'raqa.

Tamer Ahmad Ubeldat, son of the former Prime Minister Ahmad Ubeldat has received a Masters degree in law from Harvard University. Tamer and his wife Reem have returned to Amman for a two-month visit, after which they plan on returning to live in New York where Tamer is to join a large law firm for one year. Congratulations to Tamer; we wish you and Reem a happy stay here in Amman and all the best with your new job.

Mouheemad Sa'id Abu-Dhahab was married to Rania Mouheemad Awad last Thursday at the InterContinental Hotel. The wedding was supposed to be a poolside wedding but the sudden rain that fell late on the same afternoon confused the hotel and drenched all tablecloths and the flowers. Since no one knew how long the rain would last, the wedding was

quickly transferred indoors. Friends and families of both the bride and the groom attended the wedding.

Yaser, son of the Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni got married to dentist Ranae Najdawi, daughter of the well-known lawyer Ahmad Najdawi, at the Amra Hotel on 1 July. Friends of the two families attended the wedding.

Walid Sulaiman has already worn out 20 pairs of shoes in his Walk Around the World for Peace. Sulaiman, who left Amman in October 1987, has walked through the countries of the Gulf and North Africa, and is now in France. He carries three flags one of Jordan, one of the country where he is walking, and one representing peace. He has lost thirty kilos - so is less stocky than when he left here - but is still determined to carry on to his final target-Sydney Australia in 1991.

The Arab Gulf States Information Documentation Center and the Arab Petroleum Training Institute, in co-operation with the Ministry of Information in Qatar and Qatar General Petroleum Corporation will organize a course on information services. It will be held in Doha from 24-29 September 1988.

The aims of the course are to broaden the knowledge of the participants in the field of information services and information systems management and acquaint them with the most up-to-date techniques used in the information field. Topics of the course will include computer applications in information fields, source of information, information services, and review of some Arab documentation centers' experience in this area. Field visits to major information centers in Qatar are also planned.

Participants will be staff members in documentation centers and libraries of Ministries of Information and Ministries of Oil of Gulf States. For information contact: Arab Gulf States Information and Documentation Center, P.O. Box 5083 Baghdad, Iraq.

Memories of festivals past



Members of the royal family make surprise visits to the festival every year, and preside over opening ceremonies.



The Grand Vizir and Sultan Muatapha schemed against Aladdin in last year's US musical production.



Unfamiliar with the 2000-year-old setting, this actor broke his leg during a rehearsal of Sleeping Beauty in 1988. However the show did go on, and he gave his performance from a special chair.

This week in Jerash

Every evening at 8:30 the Jordan Army Band performs in the Forum, usually followed at 8:00 by a local folk group. These shows are free with the purchase of your festival admission ticket.

Major performances taking place in the South Theatre this week are "Rigoletto," the

Zanoubia Operetta, USA Modern Dance, and "The Taming of the Shrew."

"Poets and Poetry" takes place every evening this week at the Artamis temple, and plays for children begin at 8:00 on the Sound and Light stage, every evening as well.



JERASH
FESTIVAL
'88

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14 - 31/7/1988 at 8:00 p.m.

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U.P. Filipiniana Troupe

16 - 21/7/1988 at 9:30 p.m.

J.D. 3

Tickets available at:

Royal Cultural Centre, Royal Jordanian (Abdali offices), Middle East Hotel, Commodore Hotel, International Traders (Shmeisani), Khalal Stores (Jabal Lweibdeh), Salam Centre (Um-Uthainah), Fris Library (Jabal Amman), Nadeem Salon (Jabal Al-Husseini), Aldiwan Enterprise.

For informations please call festival's administration:

Tel: 675199, 686197, 686198, 638277

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A model to be followed

The visit by India's Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi to Jordan this week is an important one from a number of standpoints. First, it is the first visit ever by an Indian premier to Jordan and this can be seen as a landmark in bilateral relations between the two countries. Second, the visit comes at a time when both countries are seriously working together to co-ordinate their political stands on important regional issues among which are the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Gulf war and the Afghanistan problem. In the third place and perhaps most vital to both countries is the increase in trade relations and the exchange of expertise and technology.

India's firm stand on Arab causes, most notably the Palestine question, has definitely put India on top of nations which have supported Arab and Palestinian rights and which has not yielded to Zionist pressures. The Arabs look with admiration to India's regional and global role because of its integrity and fairness. This, we believe, is the core of India's foreign policy and Mr Gandhi has made it clear that his country will continue to follow these lines.

On other matters, the two countries see eye to eye on the future of peace in this volatile region of the world. The international peace conference is seen by both leaders, His Majesty King Hussein and Mr Gandhi, as the only viable venue where Palestinian legitimate rights can be restored. The United Nations resolutions on both the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war are also seen by both leaders as the most concrete vehicles for establishing peace in this region.

While India's experiment in development, industrialization and self-sufficiency is today a model to be followed by most developing countries, Jordan is keen to make use of this accumulative experience. India's response has thus far been encouraging with promises to boost trade relations and to find ways of putting Indian expertise in the fields of industry and technology at Jordan's disposal. The Jordanian-Indian project of sharing both material and scientific resources could become a pioneering example for other developing countries to follow.

We see in Mr Gandhi's visit to Jordan and the fine outcomes that are expected out of it a manifestation of this great country's role and the noble principles it upholds and shares with others.

Iran and the Security Council

Iran's unusual and unexpected move of calling on the UN Security Council to meet over the shooting down of its passenger plane over the Gulf by a US warship is significant in light of Tehran's history of dealing with the United Nations.

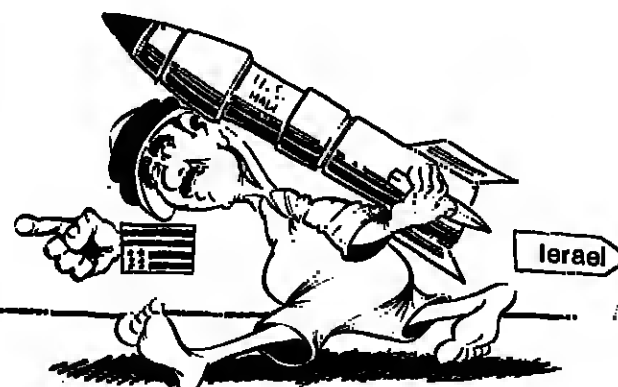
The step could mean that after years of disdainful disregard of the will of the international community, Iran is beginning to show some respect for the world organization.

One of the reasons which might have prompted Iran to take the step is its recent humiliating defeats at the warfront with Iraq. These defeats have contributed to making Iran incapable of continuing its defence of the international will which is being embodied by the United Nations. The military defeats which Iran has sustained, plus its growing isolation from the rest of the world, seem to have convinced the Tehran regime that it cannot live in a world of its own without paying a heavy price.

However, after having decided to resort to the Security Council, the Iranians need to be reminded of their obligations towards the world body if they want it to listen to their complaint. At the moment, the most persistent obligation involves Security Council Resolution 598, which was adopted a year ago and has since been adamantly rejected by Tehran. The resolution, which Iraq has fully accepted, demanding the application of all its provisions, presents a just and equitable formula for ending the eight-year-old devastating conflict. The debate in the Security Council over the plane incident should serve as a reminder to Iran that it cannot reject a Council resolution and expect its member states to endorse another in its favour.

Moreover, the Iranians must be told that the plane disaster occurred because the war is still going on and that they are alone to blame for its meaningless continuation as well as for the presence of foreign naval forces in the region. Iran's irresponsible actions have invited foreign powers to intervene, and the entire area is now paying dearly for Tehran's reckless behaviour.

The Security Council is thus requested to adopt a resolution which, among other things, urges Iran to accept Resolution 598 so that similar disasters, such as the plane tragedy, could be avoided.



Walid

Italy grows in its Mideast role

By Miriam Bianco
Special to The Star

ROME, Italy — "More than any other country in the European Community Italy has understood the situation in the occupied Arab territories. For what it has done, for the sensitivity it has demonstrated regarding the Palestinian people, for its help, Italy is the foremost Arab country."

These are the words of Noyel Hawatmah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and, together with Fatah chief Yasser Arafat and George Habbash of the Popular Front, a member of the top leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

His lavish praise for Italy is justified by events. Italian public opinion has shifted steadily on the side of the Palestinian people in the Arab-Israeli debate. In May 1985, the five major parties in the governing coalition, the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats, in addition to the Communist outsiders, agreed on a new official line for the Italian foreign policy in the Middle East.

The parties resolved that the government must use all available diplomatic channels and initiatives to reverse the situation in the occupied territories which, they said, was "no longer tolerable."

The motion went through the Italian parliament with 385 deputies voting in favour, 56 against and 12 abstaining. Effectively, it obligated Italy to act decisively by political and diplomatic means to end the conflict between the Palestinians and Israel.

Seen against the diplomatic record of other European states on the issue, the move was significant. But the Italian role in the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly the question of Palestinian representation, remains far from simple. The argument for and against recognizing the PLO, for example, remains complex and is reflected by parliamentary trends. The final motion on the recognition of the PLO read: "The government is obligated to support the incontestable representation of the PLO as a subject in negotiations in the context of an international peace conference." The vote in parliament on the issue represented a definite split: 191 for the motion, 116 against it, and 133 abstentions.

While most Italian groups agree on the need for further negotiations, they consider the recognition of the PLO a delicate, if not an explosive, issue. Unilateral recognition of the PLO, it is argued, has its inevitable price. One fear is that such a move would strengthen the Palestinian extremists who would use it to build up a diplomatic effort for Israel's isolation on the international arena.

Be that as it may, politicians also acknowledge that a significant beginning has already been made and that it reflects the changing mood in the country. Since last Christmas and New Year, when hunger strikes were staged throughout Italy in support of the Palestinian uprising in the Occupied West Bank and

Geza, the sentiment for the Palestinians has continued to run high. One small example is the graffiti calling for support of the PLO, which are scattered on walls around the capital. Further pressure for change comes from popular awareness of Italy's burgeoning Arab community, which numbers about 700,000.

Although Rome and the Vatican have traditionally been the sounding boards for European attitudes toward events in the Middle East the Italian public opinion has never been known to be so closely involved with the Palestinian question as at present.

Traditionally the Vatican has always supported the Palestinian cause. It was opposed to the creation of the Jewish state in Palestine and still does not officially recognize the state of Israel. It considers Jerusalem to be the terra santa (holy land) for Muslims, Christians and Jews alike and wishes it to be under an independent form of government. But only recently has this Catholic sentiment combined with the demands of the Italian foreign policy to create a public and political mood in favour of the Palestinians.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti has consistently maintained support for the Palestinian cause. He publicly supports the European Community's 1980 Venice Declaration, which demanded Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and, simultaneously, the PLO's recognition of Israel.

He has worked toward attempts for an international peace conference; he was personally responsible for channeling about \$ one million's worth of aid to the Palestinian refugees through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Andreotti's foreign policy has in the final analysis won this day in Italy, a courageous other politicians to pursue a similar line. Former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, proposed sending a European peacekeeping force to the occupied territories, an idea swiftly rejected by the Israelis. Not to be ignored are the strong business connections between Italy and the Arab world. In recent years the commercial ties have been reinforced with sales of military hardware.

Italy however remains more active behind the scenes than in open diplomacy. Its status, as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, adds to its freedom of manoeuvre. Politicians, diplomats, and top businessmen maintain close links with Arab personalities.

Of course any progress which Italy makes toward forging Palestinian links cannot automatically be reflected on the fundamental differences between the adversaries, Israel and Arabs. But Italy's role can still be vital in bringing about change in Europe. Italian politicians argue that the European governments, secure in their historical ties with the area and uniquely placed to distribute economic rewards, can exercise a moderating influence on both the Israelis and the Palestinians.

Miriam Bianco is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File.

14 JULY 1988

The crypt

My friend had just visited Shaila, where the camp was. For him it was a remarkable experience; to be where the curtain of dust and smoke still settling over the leftovers of a great battle. He wrote: I walked with great awe and admiration through this museum of human emotions. No compass would function in Shaila, I think. The place is no longer part of the earth. The sun hangs about the camp like a Chinese lantern, its orange-coloured light filtering in through the slits that scapes the earth's robes.

My friend is uncertain about his emotions. One can hardly associate this place with human existence as a common habitat, he says. "That's what a camp is all about?" he asks in his letter. We were left in the middle of the day to wander through the debris and the broken skeletons of homes. The dead have been removed, all personal belongings of the families which fled the hell that broke loose here were given away to supporters of the victorious general who liberated the camp. Nothing remained which may have indicated a human element in this lunar-like landscape.

The vanquished had gone from here, someone told my friend. He recalls in his letter that the man's eyes gleamed as he talked about the enemy. Certainly this was another war altogether, my friend says. "A war we knew very little about. Real people died here from all sides. The earth here is so used to the taste of blood that, I think, it got addicted. It had to be satisfied every now and then." My friend then talked to others who fought in the battle of Shaila. They came from everywhere; the fighters for the liberation of Shaila. The cause was so great that some of them had to kill ex-comrades who fought along their side in the battle of Beirut, the battle of Tripoli and others.

An aged man rested his old body against a standing wall, the only sturdy structure around us. The wall was freshly painted with slogans that began with "down with..." and "long live..." Freedom of "expression" was evident in the liberal use of adjectives to describe the other side. My friend wrote: "asked the old fighter, who wore brown clothing with green patches sprinkled here and there — obviously a hand-made fighting suit, I asked him about the other side."

"Who were you fighting?" He lit a cigarette and looked at the besieged camp and sighed. He used to live in Sha-



Memorandum
By
Osama El-Sherif



tila. In fact, he lived in all camps, in Burj Al Barajneh, in Mieh Mieh, in Sabra, in Tal Al Zaatar, in Ein Al Hilweh and others which history never noticed and the press never visited.

All his life he has seen crumbling camps, newly born camps, dead camps. He stopped asking questions long ago. Now his saga is that of the camps. The cause is too great to doubt the wisdom of effacing Shaila for the last time.

He felt ridiculous, my friend did. He was supposed to write a great feature story. But there was nothing to report from Shaila. His stomach couldn't take the horror of what had really happened there, where years back a massacre was committed; where death was present more than in a story, and I can't compare and quote like that old man, among the ruins of "home". I don't think we have to travel any further than Shaila to know the facts. People here have gone crazy. They talk about the cause, but not once have they mentioned "Palestine". I met a man who had killed his uncle from the other side. He ambushed him in the dark. The unsuspecting uncle was approaching a camp entrance. He shot him without warning in

the heart. The man fell, but did not die instantly. And all through that moonlit night the sniper sat among the ruins listening to his uncle groaning. But, poor creatures — they never knew the truth.

In the morning the uncle had bled to death and the sniper crept to his victim and saw his mother's brother floating in a pool of his own blood. Yet, my friend writes: He told me the story without showing a single sign of weakness or regret. You know what? The uncle was not a fighter, but a resident who was trying to sneak out to get some food and medicine. And still, the nephew told his story to foreign reporters as if bragging about it. "I had my orders," he said.

The sun fell and disappeared, my friend says in his latest letter. The night was so silent as we boarded the bus to leave Shaila, the museum, and return to... what? Dust was still hanging in the air from the last battle Shaila had fought. Was it the camp's last occupation and liberation? It doesn't matter anymore. Shaila is a graveyard and not a camp. Who wants to liberate a graveyard?

I don't think I will be able to write my story, writes my friend in the end of his letter. I don't think you need to, my friend. You have already done more than I wanted.

lence of the Iran Air disaster will not reassure civilian air operators in the Gulf, nor indeed will it ease the jumpiness of US Navy crew.

But the foremost reason to be drawn from the event is that the heavy concentration of power and personnel of different backgrounds and levels of expertise multiplies the risks already inherent in the narrower context of Iran-Iraq — as opposed to the Gulf — conflict. Both nations have struck targets in error in the past. The presence of the vast quantities of external firepower, its fast-reacting advanced technology, and a Babel's Tower of communications enhance those risks several fold.

A United Nations-sponsored monitoring or peacekeeping force will not reduce the ever-present chances of an accident, but it will transform the character of the naval presence from a heavily armed and paranoid force to one of a neutral observer. But it's also true that the containment has been against the backdrop of an escalating pattern: there are fewer small incidents and a gradual acceptance of military confrontations between Iran and the United States. And why shouldn't there be? After all, runs a common argument, they are enemies.

Because the escalation has been slow and spread over months or weeks rather than days it's often not recognized as one at all. The sobering example of how the Vietnam conflict evolved in the early years seems not to stick. The exper-

View
point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

The arms issue

THE WHITE House spokesman could not but blame the Congress for blocking a massive arms deal with Saudi Arabia, which caused the US arms industry a loss of over \$30 billion. Saudi Arabia's shift towards Britain, to secure its defence requirements, seems to have upset President Ronald Reagan's administration.

But while that administration set idly and did nothing beyond awaiting the congress's impossible blessing of the lucrative deal, congressmen, under the influence of the powerful Jewish lobby, repeated the all-time argument that the weapons could be used against Israel. President Reagan could, as he did on similar occasions, do some lobbying among congressmen to persuade them that the sale of weapons to "friendly" Arab countries serves the interests of the United States. Indeed congressmen needed to be reminded that it was high time to change their unrealistic attitude towards arms sales to moderate Arab states if their country was to retain a minimum degree of prestige in the Arab world.

As has always been the case, it is Israel, America's spoiled child, that continues to stand in the way of improved Arab-US relations. Saudi Arabia, and the other Arab states that have been refused US arms supplies, can easily acquire their weapons needs from many other sources that attach no strings to their arms sales. But it is not just the arms which matter in such cases. For the United States cannot expect to maintain good political and economic relations with countries whose requests for modest arms supplies have been rudely turned down.

However, the whole US policy towards the armament of Arab states has been characterized by distrust and misunderstanding. One example involves the Chinese-made medium range missiles which Saudi Arabia has installed on its territory to deter Iranian aggression. Prompted by strong Israeli pressures, Washington has been insisting on an on-the-spot inspection of the missiles presumably to make sure that they are not equipped with nuclear warheads. And to add insult to injury the United States signed an agreement with Israel for a largely US financed project to produce a ground-to-air missile to cope with the "threat of the Arab missile arsenal."

Arab countries, which used to look to the United States for their arms purchases, are sovereign independent states that tolerate no impudent intervention in matters involving their national security, even by "a friendly" superpower. They are surrounded by aggressive enemies of whom some are already in possession of a formidable nuclear arsenal. And they have the right to resort to all available means to protect themselves in a region increasingly turned into a jungle, mostly because the United States refuses to admit that countries, other than Israel, have genuine and persistent security concerns.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 17

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

A new political might

THE MEETING that was held in the Arab town of Tiberias late last month could launch a revolution in Israeli politics. Sixty Arab politicians laid the ground for the first viable all Arab party in Israel's history. The withdrawal of the Arab delegata Mohammed Wadad earlier this week from the Labour Party is bound to signal a new, added strength for the new Arab party in Israel.

Many Arab politicians have been working within the main political parties in Israel since the creation of the Zionist state, only to discover that they have been betting on the wrong horse all along. The predominantly Zionist parties were only interested in serving the interests of the Jewish population. And they were using Arab symbolic figures within their body politic to reach out segments of the Arab population, and win more votes to sustain their rivalry with other Zionist parties.

Many Arab politicians left the predominantly Jewish parties with an overwhelming sense of disappointment and bitterness. They woke up finally to the painful realization that it was impossible for them to serve the interests of their people by working from within these parties.

It is easy, of course, for many observers and "arm-chair" analysts to recline back and accuse these Arab politicians of naivete and simple mindedness for discovering so late that it was impossible to serve the interests of the Arab population in Israel by working through the Israeli parties.

Many analysts agree that the heroic uprising of the Arab people under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza helped galvanize the 800,000 Arabs who live in Israel. These alienated Arabs found out that it was possible for them to emerge as a political power if they emulate the solidarity and independent thinking of their brethren in the occupied Arab lands. This is again one of the many positive side-effects of the noble uprising in the West Bank and Gaza. The "intifadah" has helped clarify the identity of Arabs living in Israel. The emerging Arab party is supposed to be the third largest block after Labour and Likud. It remains to be seen, however, if the party will succeed in adopting a genuine pro-Arab platform.

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Interview: PLO's Zehdi Terzi

By Masood Halder
Special to The Star

UNITED NATIONS — While the Palestinian uprising simmers in the occupied territories and a Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) row over proposed talks with Israel begins to cool, the PLO has opened a new diplomatic and political offensive in the United States.

The new PLO effort responds to suggestions in the Israeli and Western press that the uprising is ebbing; it also forms part of the continuing wrangle between the US authorities and the PLO observer mission at the United Nations, threatened with closure by US marshals. The resignation of Attorney General Edwin Meese, and US District Judge Edmund Palmieri's ruling in June have dealt blows to the US attempt to close the PLO observer mission, but the battle remains inconclusive.

A further twist in the Palestinian debate, when it's not interrupted by convulsions in Iranian-American ties, was provided by the publication of an article in The New York Times by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's press spokesman Bassem Abu Sharif. In the signed article, Abu Sharif called for direct Palestinian negotiations with the Israelis, a comment which drew fire from several PLO personalities and skepticism from US Jewish organizations.

The 'Abu Sharif incident' however seemed to have proved useful in PLO Ambassador Zehdi Labib Terzi's overall campaign to widen the US audience for the Palestinian issue and specifically the matter of his observer mission at the UN. The Democratic Party delegates faithful to Rav. Jassaa Jackson, for example, are hoping to put the question of a Palestinian homeland and self-determination on the party's platform at the Atlanta convention in July.

Ambassador Terzi, in an exclusive interview, asserted that the US attempt to close down the PLO observer mission was designed to be a beginning. The PLO office in Washington has already been closed. With the planned closure of the UN mission, he said, "the United States wants to set a precedent, whereby it will keep violating the international law and its obligations."

He also made these points — US Secretary of State George Shultz does not have any plans — only ideas. Therefore the time has come for Israel and Palestine people's representatives to have direct talks.

Italian Socialist Party leader and former prime minister Bettino Craxi's plan for a Middle East solution remains viable, but it lacks one important element — a UN Security Council mandate authorizing an interim UN security force to take over the area after Israel withdraws its forces.

Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank before a UN interim force takes over is a sine qua non, or an absolute prerequisite. "UN security forces cannot provide protection for the perpetuation of Israeli occupation."

Blaming the Israeli lobby or Israel for US actions is "like seeking scapegoats."

Here is a condensed text of the interview with Zehdi Labib Terzi.

Q. At what stage is the Palestinian uprising in Gaza and the West Bank?

A. As long as there is occupation there will be resistance to

Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Palestinian envoy in the beleaguered PLO observer mission at the United Nations, says it is time for the PLO and Israel to have direct talks and for the United States to adopt a more realistic policy in the Middle East.

that occupation. Resistance will take different forms and shapes, so the uprising was only one stage. After a series of strikes, refusal to pay taxes and sit-ins, there is now a strong mass movement.

Q. There is a feeling in Europe that the movement is weakening owing to Israeli actions.

A. It's an incorrect assessment. I was in Europe in April and in May. I spoke to responsible people in the media, and they do not see that. They recognize that the movement takes a tidal form — going up as well as down, but that it is continuing.

Q. What do you think about the 'Shultz plan'?

A. I don't know whether Shultz has any plans, as he himself said he didn't have any plans; he had ideas. Mr Shultz is repeating what the Israelis are saying. They refuse to address their adversary — which is the Palestinian people. If you want peace in the region you bring the parties at war to the table. Clearly, the foremost enemies are the stone-throwers and the trigger-happy Israeli soldiers — the two principal parties on the field. Either the soldiers are trigger-happy or they are suffering psychologically. If you do not have these two parties at the negotiating table there will be no peace.

Q. And what about Bettino Craxi's plan?

A. It is important that the European Economic Community starts thinking about the Middle East. We do appreciate their supporting self-determination in the occupied territories and all that it implies. But Craxi has come out with a mechanism which calls for the Israelis to pull out of the occupied territories and the United Nations to provide an interim supervisory power. He should have said that the UN supervisory force should receive the mandate from the UN Security Council. If the EEC can achieve that decision from the Security Council — mandating the presence of an international force during that interim period — I think that would be an excellent contribution. Naturally the withdrawal of Israel, total and unconditional withdrawal, from the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, is a sine qua non. I mean that the United Nations force cannot really provide protection for the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation.

Q. What is your plan regarding the continuing uprising in the occupied areas?

A. As long as there is occupation there is interaction which is primarily antagonized by the occupation. That is a continued resistance. As to what shape and form it takes — I really don't know. I don't tell them to start throwing stones or firing bombs. I cannot tell them what they have to do; they are on the spot, they are the field officers.

Q. What about the new plan suggested by the PLO representative Abu Sharif and given wide recognition in the United States and support in news columns?

A. I thought it was a view that the PLO floated. The events will decide whether it was a 'still-born' view or a concrete one to handle and deal with. This view shows the urgency of the PLO leadership in doing another yard

forward. If the United States and Israel do not move, let's say half a yard forward, to meet us somewhere, then it will be definitely a manifestation of their rejection of a peaceful and political approach to resolving the conflict. I don't accept any theories that there are elections. There are elections all the time, so elections cannot be used as a pretext to undermine peace efforts, either Israeli or American.

Q. Mr Sharif's views are being supported by the media.

A. Here is a view of the PLO's main spokesman, the office of the chairman Arafat. Our brother, the spokesman, is giving a suggestion — I underline — a view.

Q. What do you think of Democratic delegataes, supporters of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, trying to put the Palestinian issue before the coming convention?

A. Jackson seems to be the only courageous man in this field. Jackson, in my opinion — though I am not supposed to



Zehdi Labib Terzi

have any opinion on what he is happening in the US — is the man who is sensitizing the American people in a political sense; both domestically and internationally. The issue on American TV in the last seven months has been about the Palestinian boys and the Israeli soldiers. Just to talk about peace and forget about the stone-throwing Palestinian boys will achieve nothing.

Q. The Democratic Party, especially the Jackson supporters, want the Palestinian issue on the platform.

A. It is better to wait until somebody takes up the presidency and implements a plan. The United States has been preaching self-determination as far back as the Wilsonian doctrine (of President Woodrow Wilson's administration 1913-21). The US insists that the Palestinians are not entitled to self-determination, but there is more reception of such political approaches by an increasing number of Americans. Whether the administration represents its people, that's something for the Americans to decide.

Q. So, as far as you are concerned, the UN Security Council has not worked at all?

A. The United States specifically is obstructing the way the Security Council works. All it needs to do is fall the secretary general to proceed with the endeavours mandated by the General Assembly to convene the international conference. But since it's a matter which deals with international peace and security the secretary general needs a green light from the Security Council, which the United States is obstructing. They keep the red light on all the time. When the question of an international peace conference was brought before the General Assembly, there were only two red lights — from Tel Aviv and Washington DC. There were a few yellow lights — people who didn't want to express an opinion, but wouldn't obstruct the peace initiative — but more than 127 nations voted in favour of the international peace conference.

Q. Is there a US change of heart on the closing of the UN PLO?

A. No, there is no change of heart — we are still an obstacle to their pex-Americans. They still hate us. It is another political attempt by the United States to obstruct peace. While Mr Shultz travels in the Middle East, his government denies the PLO the right to keep offices here. The law makes it unlawful to enhance the interests of the Palestinian people. The PLO's interest is to serve the Palestinian people and bring peace in the area. It has become unlawful here to speak about peace in the Middle East. If you speak about the interest of the PLO, which is convening an international peace conference in the Middle East, it's against the law, as the PLO is unlawful. The PLO speaks the language of peace and it is unlawful. That is one political aspect. Another aspect is the legal one. The United States wants to use its law to make the PLO illegal as a precedent, whereby it will keep violating international obligations and laws. Even Mr George Shultz said that this would be a violation of the legal obligations arising from the treaty with the United Nations. The International Court of Justice has said the same thing unanimously, including the United States judges. Yet Mr Meese insisted that "irreversible" — and I would like you to put this in quotes because this appears in his correspondence with the UN — "any obligations that may arise, we will do it." Now tell me if this is not gunboat policy. They want to further their own cause.

Q. What do you see for the future?

A. This intifade we have for the Palestinians... it's not accidental that Mr Shultz speaks of Palestinian nationalism. It took them 14 years to realize that Palestinian nationalism is much stronger than their Jewish weapons. Whether this lesson could make them prudent, I am not sure. I am not a planner, I don't know. I don't know the facts. The message now is very clear. The message is that the United States, I really hope to Allah — you know we Palestinians call that the name of Allah — God by the name of Allah — there will be no peace as long as Israel maintains its occupation and total disregard and contempt for the UN charter. As long as the Palestinians do not long as the Palestinians do not enjoy their own home and their own political freedom there will be no peace.

Masood Halder is the United Nations and North America Correspondent for Academic File.

14 JULY 1988

No rules, but pool is cool

BEIJING (AP) — If you want to be cool in Beijing this summer, pool is the game.

Pool tables have sprung up on sidewalks all over the city in a craze that participants attribute to television coverage of a recent international pool tournament in Beijing.

Never mind that many of the tables tilt or even rock slightly because of unevenness in the sidewalk, or that the players' shots are more often than not.

"It's fun, and there isn't much to do," said a young man watching a game on a recent Sunday evening.

Twelve tables were set up along one city block alone, most surrounded by young workers drinking soda and — according to one youth — placing bets, although no money changed hands openly.

"That's why some of them like to play," the youth said. "They don't bet much, just one or two yuan (27-54 US cents)."

In a city where most residents live their tiny hot apartments on summer evenings, and napping and card games are the only diversions, pool is a welcome discovery. The tables are set up outdoors because few people have the space inside.

Shen Li, a driver who works

for a nearby faxline factory, owns one of the tables. He keeps it disassembled in his one-room apartment most of the time, and sets it up on bricks on the sidewalk at night and on weekends.

"Some friends and I got together and bought it to amuse ourselves," said Shen, a burly man whose pot belly thrust out of his open cotton shirt and spilled over his belt.

"If other people want to play they pay 1 yuan (27 US cents) per game. My friends don't pay," he said.

Game after game was played without anyone paying.

"They're all my friends," Shen said, waving his arm at the crowd of several dozen onlookers.

He hasn't yet recouped his 400-yuan (US \$108) investment in the table, but he isn't worried.

"It's just for fun," he said.

Down the street, Li was less generous.

"The table cost me 350 yuan," said Li, a skinny man in his 20s with dirty feet in plastic sandals. "I get about 20 yuan a day. It's not enough."

"Change your money?" he added, revealing the real source of his earnings — black-market

money-changing.

The sport is still too new for professional "sharks" to have emerged. Competition is friendly and low-key.

"Everyone lives in the neighbourhood and we all know each other," said one bystander. "Who's the best player? There are a few — not me."

Most of the players seemed vague when asked about the rules of the game.

"There aren't really any rules," said Shen.

"It's just like you play in the United States," said his friend, Zhang Chunsheng, whose spread-eagle shooting style won him two games. Li said he and his friends learned from watching television.

One pool fan said he thought private circulation of the US video "The Colour of Money," with Paul Newman as an aging pool shark, helped boost the game's popularity.

"It's a great movie," the youth enthused.

Police are the only people not keen on the new sport. In some neighbourhoods they periodically interrupt play and order the tables off the sidewalks, saying they block traffic.

Gymnast ready for world

HOUSTON (AP) — Dan Hayden has conquered the US gymnastics championships, and now he's ready for bigger things — in fact, the world.

"I feel like I'm a complete gymnast now and I'm ready to take on the world," Hayden said Sunday after winning two events and tying for a third individual title.

By "the world," Hayden referred to the Olympic games in Seoul, Korea and he feels as confident about his chances as anyone.

"There are about 10 guys at Seoul that can win the gold," Hayden said. "I'll win because I do the best at the time."

Hayden won the parallel bars and the still rings and tied for the horizontal bars title in individual championships Sunday at the summit.

Hayden, who won the men's all-around title Saturday, will join the women's champion, Phoebe Mills, in leading the US team into the Olympic trials 4-7 August. At Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mills repeated the same floor

routine in Sunday's individual program that helped her win the all-around title on Saturday.

The routine, accompanied by the waltz song Red River Valley, is the same routine she plans to take all the way to the Olympics.

"I'm just going to concentrate on being 100 per cent from here on out," Mills said. "I just put it in my mind to go out and stick it off my routines."

Hayden shared the gold medal in parallel bars with Kevin Davis of the University of Nebraska.

Davis, who finished second to Hayden in the men's all-around competition, and Hayden each had 9.8 scores in parallel bars.

While Mills won the gold in the floor exercise, the highest score in the finals went to teammate Chelle Stuck, who had a 9.938 score in the individual competition.

Mills led a strong contingent from Houston's Karolyi Gym in winning individual titles.

Kerolyi students won three of the four titles, losing the gold only in the balance beam, won by University of Oklahoma's Kelly Garrison-Stevens with a 9.875 performance.



Minister of Trade and Industry opens the new Safeway in Amman.

Safeway opens

By Hind Lara Mango
Special to The Star

Minister of Trade and Industry Hanih Al-Taha last Thursday opened the newest supermarket in the Safeway International chain here in Amman. Planned for since 1984 the opening of the supermarket has been awaited with anticipation by many consumers.

Jualo Frias, the operations manager, said in an interview that Jordan's Safeway is a large investment. It lies on an area of 1,580 m² 5850 m² of which is for sales. On sale are 24,000 items both local and imported. He explained that priority is given to the products found here; if certain foods are not available then they are imported.

Clothes are imported from Turkey and the United States, and prices vary according to quality and make. For example a classical CJC shirt (locally made) costs JD 1.900.

Soma llama coat just as much as in any other supermarket. However there are real bargains. A case of Diet Pepsi (containing 30 cans) can be had for only JD 2.750.

Frias said that they are hoping to bring good quality turkey in the future at prices around JD 5 each. Another plan on the way is a sort of catering service. McKay Moussa, Big Bird, you-child's birthday parties

and provide entertainment, food, and all the rest.

Frias said that the Petra Company for Supply & International Trade had sent him here for a period of two years to train the Jordanians, who will eventually run this chain.

The shoppers, who crowded the supermarket aisles on the first days of business, found a very wide range of products, including packaged meats, special items for weight-watchers, cosmetics, clothes, and fresh flowers. There is a dry-cleaning service and rest area, where you can buy a cool drink.

Hayet Abu El-Sameed, a housewife, did have a few complaints, however. "Some of the frozen fish is date-marked 1987, but I can find fish produced in 1988 elsewhere locally."

She also added that she had had a lot of difficulty in buying the vegetables. She had asked one of the staff members to weigh her selection, but he refused, saying it was not necessary. She waited half an hour in a queue at the cashier to pay, only to be told that the vegetables had to be weighed. So she had had to go back to the produce section and wait another 20 minutes.

Frias, who is eager to hear if you have any complaints, promised better service in future. He also promised to look into the problem in the frozen food section.

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ORIENT EXPRESS

ARMES: CONTRAT DU SIECLE ENTRE LONDRES ET RYAD - Un contrat de vente d'armes évalué entre 70 et 100 milliards de francs, le plus important jamais conclu par Londres, a été signé le 3 juillet par la Royaume-Uni et l'Arabie saoudite. Son contenu n'a pas été précisé mais selon des sources informées, il porterait sur la fourniture par Londres d'avions de combat, d'appareils d'entraînement, de chasseurs de mines et sur la construction de bases militaires et navales. Washington a estimé que ce contrat "portait atteinte aux intérêts américains", leur occasionnant un manque à gagner de 30 millions de dollars. A la Maison Blanche, on attribue la décision de Ryad au fait, souvent exprimé par le Congrès d'approuver la vente de certaines armes aux clients arabes pour ne pas envenimer les relations israélo-arabes.

USA-KOWEIT: QUELLES ARMES VENDRE? - Le premier ministre koweïtien s'est rendu le 11 juillet à Washington afin de discuter du retour du Congrès de voir vaudus au Koweït des avions F-16 équipés de missiles Maverick. Le Sénat américain a en effet voté le 7 juillet contre l'équipement de ces avions en missiles, jugeant qu'ils constituaient une "menace pour Israël". En signe d'apaisement, le Koweït a signé le 9 juillet un contrat d'armement avec l'URSS, dont le contenu n'a pas été précisé. Selon les observateurs, le Koweït pourrait imiter l'Arabie saoudite et se tourner vers l'achat de chasseurs Tornado britanniques.

RAJIV GANDHI EN JORDANIE - Le premier ministre indien, Rajiv Gandhi, a effectué du 11 au 14 juillet sa première visite officielle en Jordanie en compagnie de son épouse Sonia. M. Gandhi a estimé que le soulèvement palestinien était entré dans une "phase nouvelle et cruciale" et a salué le Roi Hussein pour son "effort sans relâche afin de trouver un règlement juste et durable" au conflit du Proche-Orient. M. Gandhi devait également faire des propositions en vue de réduire le déséquilibre du commerce jordanien-indien, actuellement nettement favorable à la Jordanie. Au programme également, l'offre de la Jordanie d'accueillir le prochain sommet des pays non-alignés.

AVION IRANIEN: DEDOMMAGEMENTS AMERICAINS - Le président Reagan s'est déclaré le 11 juillet en faveur d'une indemnisation des familles des 290 victimes décédées à bord de l'Airbus iranien abîmé la semaine dernière dans le détroit d'Ormuz. Selon le porte-parole de la Maison Blanche, le montant des indemnités devra être fixé par le Congrès. Les Etats-Unis maintiennent cependant la thèse de l'accident, estimant que l'Iran portait une "lourde responsabilité" en ayant autorisé un avion civil à survoler une zone où se déroulaient des combats navals.

LE NOMBRE DE CRIMES ET DE DELITS A DOUBLE EN DIX ANS

Criminalité: le casse-tête



Le procès de la "bande des ept": depuis dix ans, le nombre de crimes crapuleux a plus que doublé en Jordanie

Si on qu'elle soit très loin d'atteindre les taux observés en Europe ou aux Etats-Unis, la criminalité est en progression constante en Jordanie depuis dix ans. Face à cette émergence, expliquée en partie par les profonds changements qu'a connus le pays en peu de temps, les instances concernées commencent tout juste à réagir. Mais aucune analyse précise du phénomène ne s'est encore faite. Et la politique à long terme de lutte contre la criminalité est encore balbutiante.

On observe depuis plus d'une décennie une augmentation constante de la criminalité en Jordanie. En effet, le nombre de crimes (voir définition plus bas) était de 8.588 en 1975 dans le Royaume; on en comptait déjà 15.952 en 1980 et 19.579 en 1986. Notons cependant une légère diminution de 7,4 % en 1987 (18.129).

Est-ce à dire que la criminalité se réoriente, que les problèmes sont en voie de résolution? La création en mars dernier d'une commission nationale chargée d'étudier les moyens de lutte contre la criminalité témoigne de l'importance que le pouvoir public accorde aujourd'hui à ce "point noir". Car longtemps, la Jordanie a connu une criminalité très faible, essentiellement constituée de vengeance - à caractère familial. Aujourd'hui, ce sont les agressions crapuleuses et les vols qui prédominent.

En 1987, les agressions ont constitué 31% du total des crimes. Vient ensuite les vols (4,305), les attentats à la bombe (1,088), les escroqueries (338) et enfin les homicides volontaires (88). La police précise cependant que ces chiffres ne reflètent pas la réalité: les statistiques officielles ne tiennent pas compte des crimes commis par les forces armées, les autorités locales ou les citoyens eux-mêmes. Les statistiques officielles ne tiennent pas compte des crimes commis par les forces armées, les autorités locales ou les citoyens eux-mêmes. Les statistiques officielles ne tiennent pas compte des crimes commis par les forces armées, les autorités locales ou les citoyens eux-mêmes.

Récemment, une série de faits divers (voir encadré) ont témoigné de l'activité criminelle en Jordanie. La police refuse cependant de communiquer le nombre de délits qu'elle a accueillis en Jordanie. Les statistiques officielles ne tiennent pas compte des crimes commis par les forces armées, les autorités locales ou les citoyens eux-mêmes. Les statistiques officielles ne tiennent pas compte des crimes commis par les forces armées, les autorités locales ou les citoyens eux-mêmes.

Explications vagues
Comment expliquer la montée de la criminalité en Jordanie? Les explications données par les sociologues sont assez pauvres. Selon Mohammad Barhoum, professeur de sociologie à l'université de Jordanie, elle s'explique par un mélange de conditions politiques, économiques et sociales: "Le manque de liberté, la vie chère, le chômage, la pauvreté, le manque d'orientation au travail comme à l'école, sont autant de facteurs qui portent en germe le développement de la criminalité, en particulier chez les jeunes."

A cet égard, on remarquera que parmi les sept condamnés d'il y a trois semaines (voir encadré), dix ont moins de 25 ans. Deux d'entre eux ont per plusieurs fois de suite le chômage les avait poussés au crime, pour se procurer de l'argent. Fek Al-

Selti, 22 ans, chanteur de taxi, a été condamné à la prison à perpétuité pour avoir tiré sur un policier. Pour M. Al-Ferk, sociologue, "la conduite criminelle est un signe de protestation contre la société. Quand celle-ci devient trop matérialiste, les jeunes deviennent agressifs s'ils n'ont pas les moyens de se procurer les biens de consommation qu'ils exigent en idoles. Pour se venger, certains d'entre eux violent et tuent."

Même son de cloche, en plus vague, du côté des responsables de la Sécurité générale: on y analyse la montée du crime par "les mutations économiques, démographiques et sociales qui ont connu le pays durant les quatre dernières années". Mais surtout, on ne dramatise pas: "Le taux de criminalité en Jordanie reste encore dans des normes raisonnables". Mieux, on affiche une certaine satisfaction devant les résultats obtenus par l'action de la police. Mais les responsables de la Sécurité générale reconnaissent la réalité: la criminalité n'a pas encore été éradiquée. Les responsables de la Sécurité générale reconnaissent la réalité: la criminalité n'a pas encore été éradiquée.

Faits divers

Le 21 juin dernier, le public jordanien a retenu au sommet de la tentente du verdict du tribunal militaire sur l'affaire dite de la "bande des ept". Sentence: quatre condamnations à mort, trois peines d'emprisonnement de deux à dix ans.

Depuis novembre 1986 et jusqu'à leur arrestation en mars dernier, les sept accusés avaient commis une série de crimes "crapuleux": ils avaient tenté de s'emparer de la banque de Swelieh; Fuhieh et Wadi Sir. En outre, ils avaient tenté de s'emparer de la banque de Bâdr (près de Wadi Sir) une voiture militaire; tué le chauffeur, blessé un officier et volé dix-neuf mille dinars qui se trouvaient dans le véhicule. Les sauteurs de la quatrième division de l'armée jordanienne. Auparavant, ils avaient exé-

cuté de sang-froid un chauffeur de taxi et un chauffeur de tracteur. La Sécurité générale a fait dire à son procès: "Ce fait divers n'est pas isolé; à la veille même de l'ouverture du procès de la "bande des ept", deux jeunes malfaiteurs éduqués ont été entrés dans une pharmacie en plein centre d'Amman. L'un d'eux a matraqué le pharmacien avec une crosse de fusil. Les deux mineurs ont été arrêtés mais le motif de leur agression n'est toujours pas éclairci."

Le 8 juin, un étudiant de 24 ans a assassiné l'épouse de son père et ses trois frères à l'aide d'une barre de fer. Tout récemment enfin, on a découvert une bande de malfaiteurs spécialisés dans la fabrication de fausses pièces "en or" de l'époque romaine et qui les vendent de 300 à 500 JD le pièce.

S.S.

14 JULY 1988

ULTIMES REFUGES PENDANT LES GROSSES CHALEURS

Très chères piscines d'Amman

En ces temps de canicule, c'est de plus en plus agréable qu'un petit plongeon dans l'eau turquoise d'une piscine? Malheureusement, les clubs ou les grands hôtels, si leur accès est plus que coûteux. Nous en avons exploré une dizaine à Amman.

Quand il fait chaud, on a envie de se rafraîchir. Mais à Amman, quand on cherche à se rafraîchir, c'est le portefeuille qui se trouve à sec. On n'y va pas de la piscine. Car ici, pour se rafraîchir, il faut soit aller à la piscine municipale, soit se rendre à la piscine d'un club ou d'un hôtel. A ce prix-là, le rafraîchissement n'est pas un plaisir. Mais si on a envie de se rafraîchir, on a le choix. On peut aller à la piscine municipale, à la piscine d'un club ou à la piscine d'un hôtel. On peut aller à la piscine municipale, à la piscine d'un club ou à la piscine d'un hôtel.



La plupart des hôtels et clubs encouragent un abonnement en famille (photo Aline Talalini)

Holiday Inn: 5 JD, demi-journée pour les personnes diplomatiques et de service. Pas de piscine. La piscine d'été de la piscine municipale, à la piscine d'un club ou à la piscine d'un hôtel.

Hôtel Amra: 3 JD, 5 JD le week-end. Réductions sur les abonnements pour les personnes diplomatiques et de service. Pas de piscine. La piscine d'été de la piscine municipale, à la piscine d'un club ou à la piscine d'un hôtel.

Hôtel Tyche (Shmeissen): piscine de 14 mètres ouverte depuis deux mois. 3 JD par jour, un peu cher vu l'étroitesse des lieux. Mais l'abonnement est bon marché: 25 JD par mois. Vers 18h00, le soleil se lève, le bassin est "collé" à l'hôtel.

individuel: 120 JD pour le saison, 50 JD par mois. Dégressif pour les familles.

Hôtel Regency: 3 JD pour la piscine et la saune (étrangers seulement). Située au 19ème étage, cette petite piscine couverte bénéficie d'une vue imprenable sur Amman. Ouvert été comme hiver. Abonnement annuel: 300 JD pour un couple avec deux enfants.

Al-Ribat Itneen: 2 JD. Petite piscine de 10 mètres, en face du Plaza Hut (Mecca street). Abonnement mensuel: 15 JD. Possibilité d'utiliser la saune, la salle de musculation et le court de squash pour 25 JD par mois.

N.B.: les établissements mentionnés ci-dessus ne constituent pas une liste exhaustive, mais une sélection.

Volonté donc pour l'essentiel des piscines accessibles sans carte de membre. Les autres n'accueillent que les clients (hôtels). Les abonnements ou les "étrangers" accompagnés par des membres.

Volonté donc pour l'essentiel des piscines accessibles sans carte de membre. Les autres n'accueillent que les clients (hôtels). Les abonnements ou les "étrangers" accompagnés par des membres.

Beyrouth: adieu l'OLP

Après dix jours de siège, les Palestiniens pro-syriens ont fait évacuer le camp de Bourj-El-Barajneh par les forces de l'armée libanaise. Les Palestiniens du camp de Bourj-El-Barajneh ont fait évacuer le camp de Bourj-El-Barajneh par les forces de l'armée libanaise. Les Palestiniens du camp de Bourj-El-Barajneh ont fait évacuer le camp de Bourj-El-Barajneh par les forces de l'armée libanaise.

dans la capitale libanaise, comme l'entendait la Syrie qui s'efforce de réunir Beyrouth, et donc en éliminer les milices avant la prochaine élection présidentielle libanaise. Les Palestiniens du camp de Bourj-El-Barajneh ont fait évacuer le camp de Bourj-El-Barajneh par les forces de l'armée libanaise.

AU MENU

Purée de pois chiches
Pour 4-6 personnes: 125 g de pois chiches secs, 2 gousses d'ail, 12 cl de tahini environ, 10 cl d'huile, pour servir: 1-2 cuillères à soupe d'huile d'olive, paprika, persil pilé. Faites tremper les pois chiches pendant 3 h au moins dans de l'eau fraîche. Egouttez-les, puis lavez-les à l'eau courante. Couvrez-les d'eau et laissez cuire à feu doux pendant 1 h 30 à 2 h 30. Égouttez-les, puis lavez-les à l'eau courante. Couvrez-les d'eau et laissez cuire à feu doux pendant 1 h 30 à 2 h 30. Égouttez-les, puis lavez-les à l'eau courante.

un peu d'eau de cuisson. Pelez l'ail et écrasez-le. Pressez les citrons. Remuez le tahini pour le rendre homogène. Incorporez à la purée de pois chiches les 3/4 du jus de citron, le tahini et l'ail. Mélangez bien. Versez l'assaisonnement: au besoin, ajoutez la moitié du jus de citron et du tahini. Égouttez l'humidité dans un plat creux. Laissez sécher à l'air libre pendant 24 heures. Versez 1 ou 2 cuillères à soupe d'huile d'olive. Poudrez légèrement de paprika. Servez avec le pain pite.

FRANCE EN BREF

• GOUVERNEMENT: DEMISSION DE M. SCHWARZENBERG - Le premier ministre Michel Rocard a obtenu du Pr Léon Schwarzenberg sa démission de son poste de ministre délégué à la santé, neuf jours après sa nomination. M. Schwarzenberg avait notamment tenu des déclarations en faveur d'un dépistage systématique du SIDA chez les femmes et les opérés, et avait évoqué la possibilité de distribuer les seringues de la drogue aux drogués pour lutter contre la toxicomanie. Ces prises de position avaient provoqué des remous au sein de la majorité que dans l'opposition. En "démisionnant" M. Schwarzenberg, M. Rocard a rappelé la consigne: "L'action est préférable aux effets d'annonces, souvent non suivis d'effet".

• JUSTICE: CHASSE-CROISE ARPAILLAGE-ROCARO - L'hôtel Maitre a publié le 6 juin un communiqué concernant les mesures d'isolement pour les détenus impliqués dans des faits de terrorisme, levées la veille sans concertation par le ministre de la justice, Pierre Arpaillage. Cette annonce avait déclenché un tollé au sein de la droite et irrité au gouvernement, où l'on avait tout appris par la presse.

• CHEVÈNEMENT RAPPELLE A L'ORDRE 45 GÉNÉRAUX - Le ministre de la défense, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, a adressé à 45 généraux qui avaient publiquement pris position en faveur de M. Chirac avant le second tour de l'élection présidentielle. Il leur a fait part de son intention de les mettre à la retraite s'ils persistaient dans leur attitude de se libérer unilatéralement de leur devoir de réserve.

ECOUTEZ VOIR

A Jérash cette semaine

- Orchestre de l'armée jordanienne: tous les soirs, 18h30 (gratuit)
- L'opéra "Rigoletto" de Verdi: le 14, 21h00 (2 JD)
- Théâtre pour enfants: tous les soirs, 20h00 (1 JD)
- Groupe folklorique de Ramtha, Ma'an, Amman (Jordanie): les 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21 à 20h00 (gratuit)
- Opérette syrienne "Zanoubia": les 15 et 16 à 21h00 (2 JD)
- Groupe folklorique yougoslave: les 17 et 18 à 19h30 (2 JD)
- Ballet bulgare: les 17 et 18 à 21h30 (4 JD)
- Orchestre junior d'Oakland: le 19 à 10h30 (2 JD)
- "La megrève approvoisée" de Shakespeare: les 19 et 20 à 21h30 (3 JD)
- USA/danse moderne: les 20 et 21 à 19h30 (3 JD)
- Festival de poésie: tous les soirs à 19h00 (gratuit)
- RFA/orchestre de chambre: les 19 et 20 à 21h30 (2 JD)
- Orchestre de la radio jordanienne: le 14 à 21h30 (2 JD)
- Ballets philippins: du 18 au 21 à 21h30 (3 JD)
- Groupe folklorique national égyptien: le 21 à 21h00 (3 JD)

Points de vente des billets: Centre culturel royal, hôtel Middle East, hôtel Commodore, International Traders (Shmeissen), magasin Khalaf (dijebel Lweibdeh), Salam Center (Um-Uthaina), librairie Firas (dijebel Amman), librairie Nedir (dijebel Hussein), bureaux de la Royal Jordanian à Amman.

CINEMA

Un dimanche à la campagne

De Bertrand Tavernier, avec Louis Ducruet (1983). Un vieux père s'ennuie un beau jour d'être seul. Il décide de se faire une bouillabaisse par l'arrivée de sa fille.

CCF, lundi 19 à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe).

Legal eagles

D'Yves Rellman, avec Robert Redford et Debra Winger. Art, fraude et meurtre, un avocat général et un avocat de la défense, vieux adversaires, se retrouvent pour défendre devant les juges une comédienne accusée de meurtre.

Centre cinématographique, jeudi 14 et dimanche 17 à 19h00 (en anglais).

Agents secrets

D'Edward Fehner (1971): comédie. Une affaire d'espionnage se transforme en une très belle histoire d'amour.

Goethe Institut, mardi 15 à 20h30 (en allemand, sous-titré en anglais).

EXPOSITION Ibrahim Shalabi, peintures

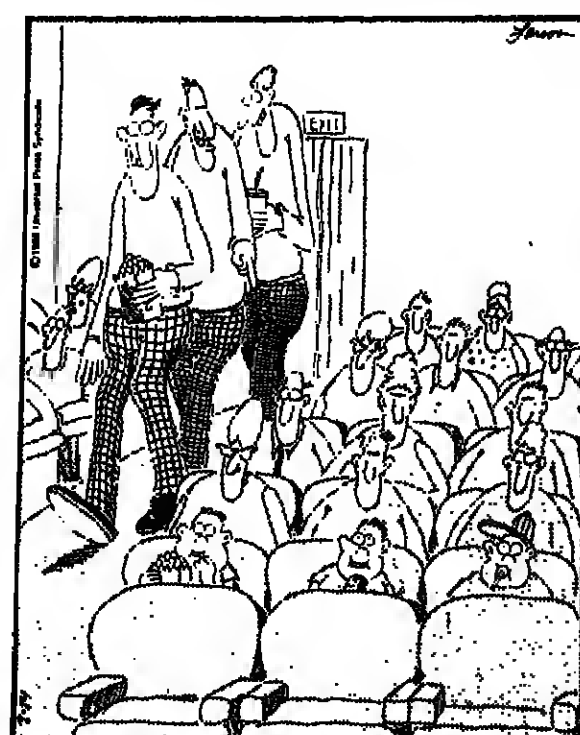
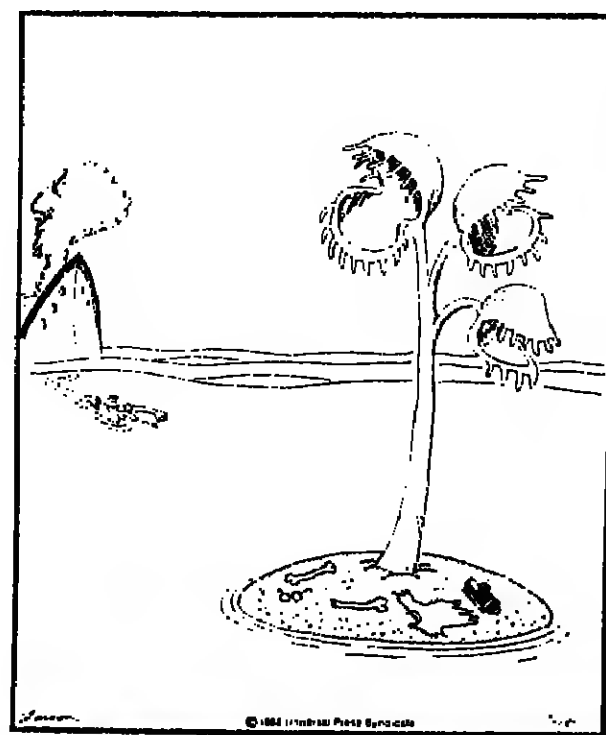


D'inspiration impressionniste, ses toiles jettent un regard coloré sur la nature silencieuse et les chevaux, avec une expressivité proche du CCF, jusqu'au 20 juillet.

TELEVISION

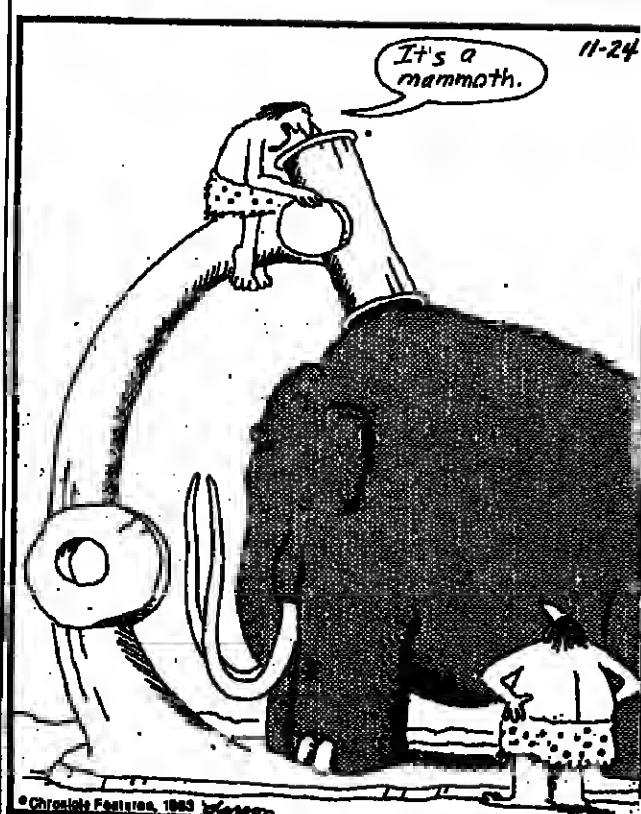
"Sous le signe du teureau" de Gilles Grougier, avec Jean Gabin, Suzanne Flon, Michel Audric, après quelques secondes de vol, une fusée explose. Son constructeur est alors aux prises avec un banquier et un industriel, qui refusent de continuer le financement des essais (JTV, vendredi 15 à 17h35).

THE JERUSALEM STAR 25



Street physicians

THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



Early microscope



Tarzan of the jungle, Nanook of the North, and Warren of the Wasteland.



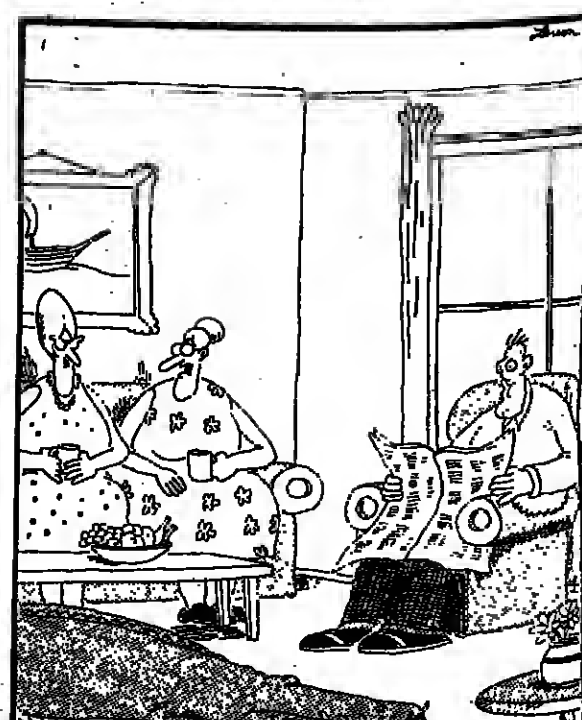
Greg hesitated, not wanting to face his parents.



"Hey! Jack and Paula! You made it! ... Now quickly: Keep one hand across your throat and put the other one confidently down on Bruno's head. Stupid dog's going to get Agnes and me into a giant lawsuit one day."

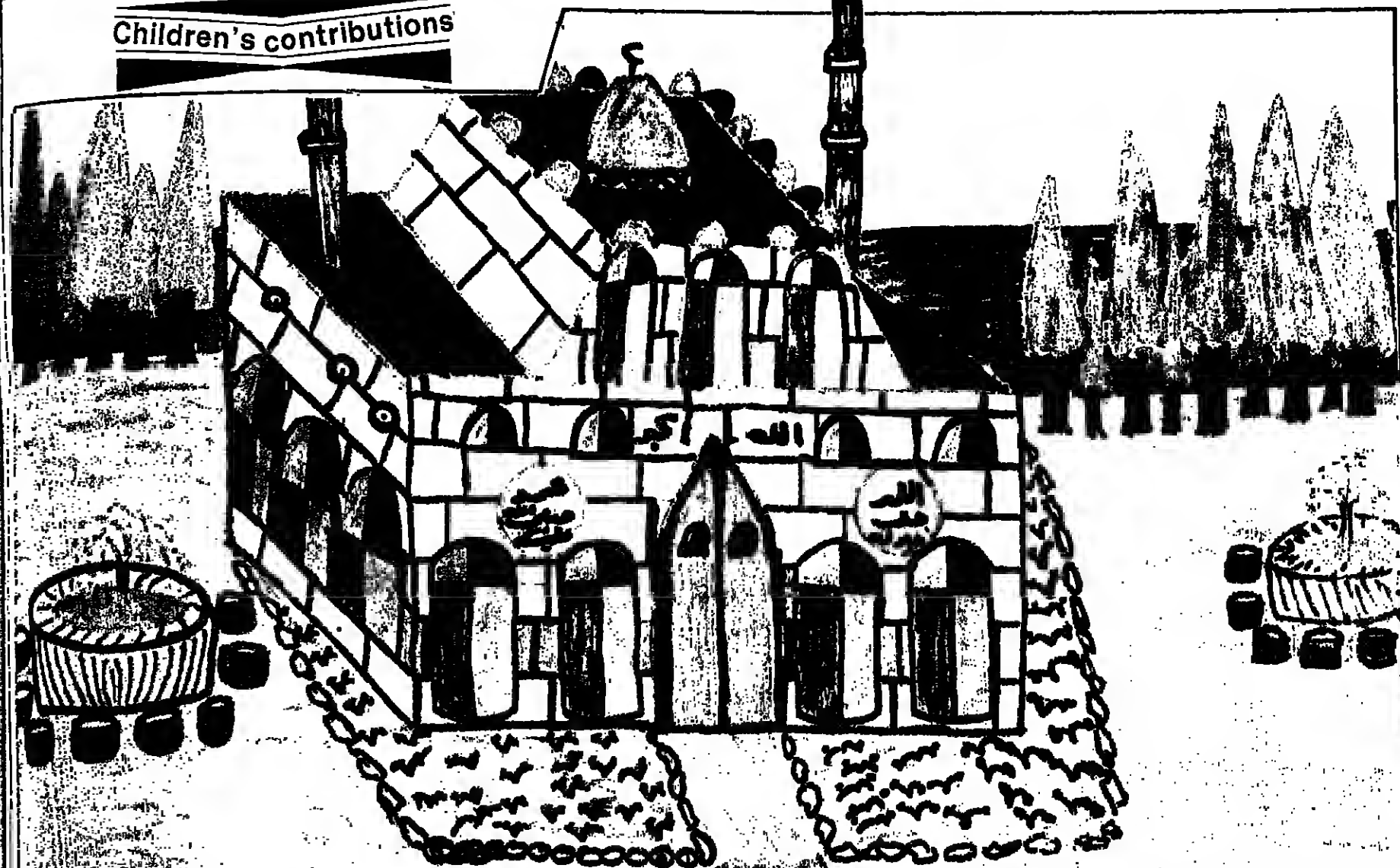


"Listen! Just follow our distress beacon and send some help! ... We're in quadrant 57 of the Milky Way — on a planet called 'Bob's Shoeworld'."



"No, they're not real exciting pets — mostly they just lie around and wait to be fed — although a couple years ago Charles tried teachin' him to take a cookie from his mouth."

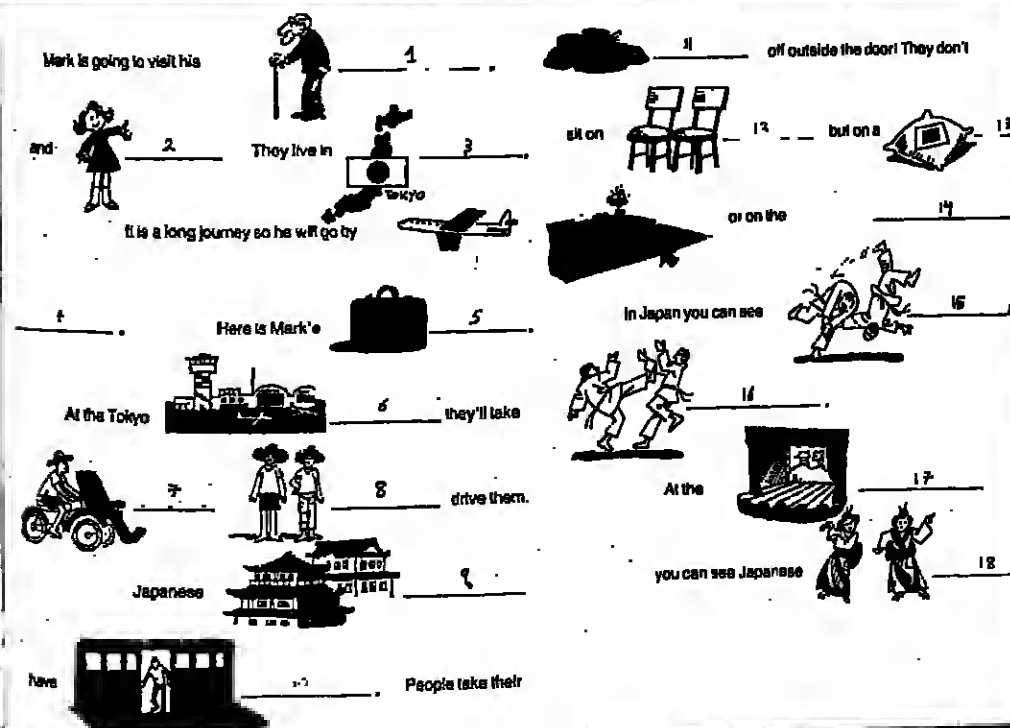
Children's contributions



The Mosque — Allah Akbar

By Basil Hilezi — Age 11

Spot the differences

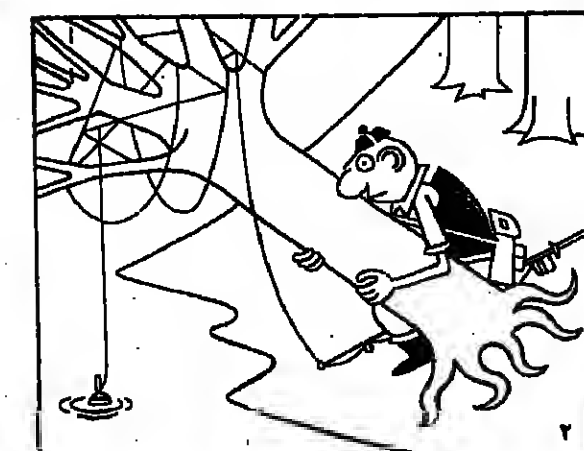
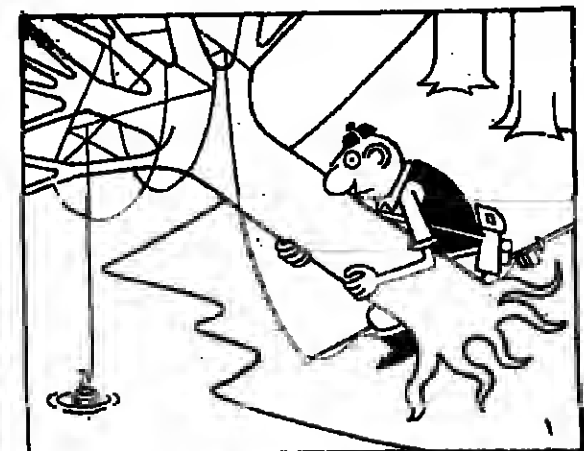
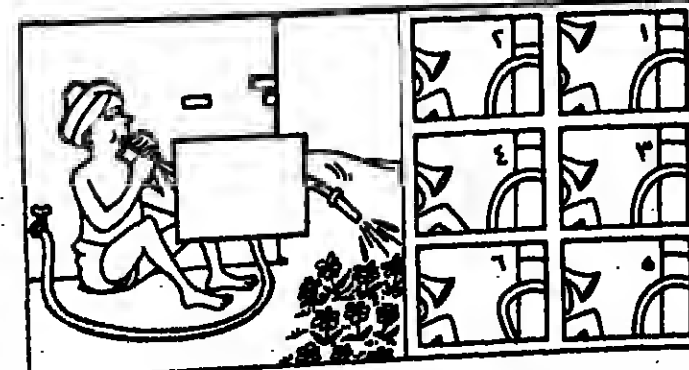


Put these words into the story above

airport chaira cousin cushion dancera floor grandfather houas Japan judo karate plane rickshaw ahoaa aliding doora suitcase tha-tra.

What's missing?

Only one of the six paintings to the right, would fit the blank space to the left. Can you find it?



There are 8 differences between these two pictures. find them?